FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WARSAW PACT PARLIAMENTARY CHAIRMEN TO MEET IN JULY

LD191856 Warsaw PAP in English 1435 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 19 -- Chairmen and presidents of parliaments from the Warsaw Treaty member states will meet here at the beginning of July.

Elaborating on the idea, born in the Sejm (Polish parliament), Sejm speaker Roman Malinowski told PAP: (?Regarding the goals of the meetings), first, we are planning to exchange experience concerning our parliamentary activity. Second, we want to think about new forms of interparliamentary cooperation between socialist states.

"I think, whether -- irrespective of the to-date forms (as for instance, the exchange of deputies' delegations and groups) -- we should not promote direct cooperation of parliamentary committees which could assess joint activities in particular fields. [sentence as received]

"The third significant plane of the meeting is connected with the activity of our parliaments aiming at an improvement in the international climate and stemming from the philosophy of confidence building, cooperation, understanding and detente which motivates the Soviet Union and other socialist states. It is manifested both by the Soviet proposals included in the Gorbachev plan and the Polish ones included in the Jaruzelski plan which forms a creative continuation of the Rapacki and Gomulka plans.

"The U.N. secretary-general referred to the (Jaruzelski) plan when talking to me and highly evaluated it as a very mature and complementary (proposal), testifying to Poland's return to her active and creative role.

"Consolidating the European heritage and respecting differences we should look boldly into the common European future. Being the broadest national representations, parliaments can play a significant role in this process."

The Sejm speaker also referred to the Polish plan to convene here a meeting of parliament presidents from the CSCE states.

KULIKOV LEAVES HUNGARY AFTER JOINT EXERCISE

LD191456 Budapest MTI in English 1413 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 19 (MTI) -- Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union and commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, who led the command staff exercise held in Hungary with the involvement of the appointed staffs of the Hungarian People's Army and the Soviet Army, left Hungary Friday, at the conclusion of the exercise.

FURTHER ON VISIT BY USSR'S SHEVARDNADZE

BCP Daily Reports Talks

AU191346 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Jun 87 pp 1,2

[Text] Sofia, Petur Gornenski -- A new, substantial contribution to deepening comprehensive Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation -- this is how one may characterize the results of the second day of the visit of Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

The Bulgarian-Soviet dialogue reached its culmination yesterday in the Boyana residence in Sofia. Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, received the eminent guest.

Comrade Eduard Shevardnadze conveyed to the Bulgarian leader cordial greetings from the Soviet party and state leadership.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov thanked him, and in his turn conveyed warm greetings and good wishes to Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev and the other Soviet leaders.

An exchange of information took place on the tasks that the two countries are solving at the present stage.

The Soviet foreign minister spoke about the practical measures that are being undertaken to fulfill the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and about the restructuring that is underway in the Soviet Union. He pointed out that efforts are now being directed toward mobilizing the energy and the entire creative potential of the party and the people to achieve the goals mapped out.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov confirmed the high assessment and warm support of the Bulgarian Communists and the Bulgarian people for the revolutionary reforms being implemented in the Soviet Union and the innovative policy of the Soviet leadership. He stressed that what is being accomplished in the Soviet Union is increasing the attractive force of socialism and is strengthening its authority and role in the international arena.

The general secretary of the BCP Central Committee briefed the Soviet guest on the main elements in the activities of our party and state for implementing the plans of the 13th BCP Congress in practice and for achieving qualitatively new growth in all spheres of social life. He dwelt specifically on the restructuring in progress in the field of the economy, based on the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution, on applying the principles of self-management, and expanding socialist democracy.

During the talks it was noted with satisfaction that, following the recent BCP and CPSU congresses, the fraternal Bulgarian-Soviet relations are deepening and expanding even more. Stress was placed on the primary role of the accelerated application and establishment of the new forms of integration and cooperation and on the creation of direct links between Bulgarian and Soviet enterprises and trusts. The conviction was voiced that our cooperation in the economic and in other fields will continue to be a model for relations between fraternal countries and peoples.

A wide range of international issues were also discussed. Special attention was paid to the prospects for a radical improvement of the situation in Europe and the world.

It was stressed that, despite the attempts of reactionary and militaristic circles to impose their will, the new political thinking is becoming more and more established in international relations.

Positive tendencies are appearing for solving the problems of disarmament and security. The coordinated foreign policy initiatives of the countries of the socialist community are making a crucial contribution to this goal.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed unreserved support for the broad-scale Soviet program for peace, which is opening up real possibilities for halting the arms race on earth and preventing it in space, for disarmament, and for the survival of humanity in our age of nuclear arms. The Soviet Union's proposals on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles in Europe inspire particular hopes in this context. These proposals could mark the start of a process for reducing by stages all weapons of mass destruction.

Stress was placed on the importance of the ideas and initiatives put forward at the recent conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, aimed at continuing the active dialogue and strengthening confidence between East and West. The document that was adopted concerns the military doctrine, and lays down the strictly defensive nature of the alliance, whose aim has always been, and will continue to be, the guaranteeing of peace. It is of historic importance.

Eduard Shevardnadze stated that the Soviet Union supports Bulgaria's initiatives and efforts to turn the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, into a region of good-neighborliness and cooperation.

It was stated that the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union will continue in the future to make their contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community, to further improving cooperation both on a bilateral basis and within the framework of CEMA, and to actively and steadfastly conducting their peace-loving foreign policy course.

Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, took part in the meeting, which was held in an atmosphere of brotherhood and complete mutual understanding.

Visits Interprograma Institute

AU191342 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] Sofia, Petur Gornenski -- Yesterday Comrade Eduard Shevardnadze visited the "Interprograma" Bulgarian-Soviet Scientific Research and Design Institute in Sofia. The results of the activities of the institute's collective over 10 years are a convincing example of raising mutual integration links to a qualitatively new level.

Georgi Iznar, the director of "Interprograma" and leader of the Bulgarian section of the institute's bilateral council, and Rashko Angelinov, chairman of the "Software Products and Systems" Economic Trust, briefed the Soviet guest on the main directions in the collective's activities, their successes, and the prospects for making an even more active contribution to creating the preconditions for accelerating technical progress in the industries of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. This is the only institute in CEMA where software products are jointly developed and produced. The economic effect of the 150 software systems introduced so far amounts to over 50 million leva in Bulgaria and over 70 million rubles in the Soviet Union.

Eduard Shevardnadze displayed interest in the institute's capabilities to change over to economic accountability, in the competitiveness of its developments, in the problems arising in the course of the joint work, and the solving of these problems. He received extensive answers to his questions.

Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, attended the meeting in "Interprograma." Georgi Pankov and Leonid Grekov, the ambassadors of the two countries, were also present.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY PRC'S ZHAO ZIYANG

Arrives in Varna

AU191933 Sofia BTA in English 1725 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Varna, June 19 (BTA) -- Today Mr Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, arrived in the city of Varna, the marine gateway of Bulgaria.

The distinguished guest was familiarized with the socioeconomic development of the country's third largest city. He visited the Marine Hydrodynamics Institute.

Later in the day, Mr Zhao Ziyang visited the Black Sea resort complex of Albena, to the north of Varna.

Tours Agricultural Sites

AU202000 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] Today Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the PRC State Council, together with Comrade Petur Mladenov, who accompanied him to Varna, visited the Georgi Petrshev Agroindustrial Complex in the village of Aksakovo. He toured the embryo transplantation station and also visited a vine-growing agroindustrial complex, and a pig-rearing installation in the village of Slunchevo.

Interviewed About Visit

AU201515 Sofia BTA in English 1226 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] Varna, June 20 (BTA) -- Mr Zhao Ziyang, acting secretary general of the CC of the Communist Party of China and premier of China's State Council, who is currently on a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, gave an interview today.

"The main aim of China's foreign policy is the preservation of world peace. We are for dialogue and against confrontation," he said. He noted that the forces fighting for peace are increasing faster than the forces of war despite the tense international situation and the threat of a new world war.

"I would like to stress that there is a great hope that lasting peace and stability can be achieved.

We are for the abidance of all states of our world by the principles of mutually honoring sovereignty and territorial wholeness, noninterference in other states' internal affairs, equality and equal advantage, peaceful coexistence and nonaggression. Security and world peace will be guaranteed if all countries follow these principles. We believe that all states, big and small, strong and not so strong, rich and poor, should have an equal say in the solving of the problems of war and peace, problems vital for the future of mankind. All states can give their contribution to peace," he said.

"China is against the arms race. This is our consistent policy," the Chinese leader said. "We are against both the nuclear and conventional arms race and against its proliferation into space. We are for the complete banning and complete elimination of all nuclear and chemical weapons and for the radical reduction of the conventional forces."

"We respect and support the initiatives of the states of all parts of the world on the setting up of zones free of nuclear weapons, and zones of peace on the basis of mutual consultations with the aim of reaching unanimity. This is our view in respect to Bulgaria's proposal on the turning of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons," he said.

Dwelling on the bilateral relations, he said: "We are very glad that the friendly relations between Bulgaria and China have been developing very well in recent years. Mr Todor Zhivkov's visit to China last month was a complete success. It is a major event in the history of the relations between our two countries. My current visit to Bulgaria is also successful and we are very glad about it. The exchange visits by the two countries' leaders considerably improved our knowledge of each other and strengthened our confidence. These visits will certainly serve as a great impetus to the development of our relations of friendship and cooperation."

"There are possibilities for the two countries to activate their consultation and cooperation on matters related to the preservation of world peace. China and Bulgaria could do a lot more in this respect. The two countries have a respectful approach towards home and foreign policy developed in concord with the concrete conditions in each of them. This serves as a solid basis for our relations of friendship and cooperation."

"I am convinced," the guest said, "that these relations, based on mutual understanding, confidence and mutual respect, have a bright future."

"Speaking of the changes which have taken place in China in the last 8 years, the Chinese leader spoke of his country's socialist modernization short-term and long-term plans. The chief aim now is to construct socialism with specific Chinese characteristics and in concord with the concrete Chinese conditions," the Chinese leader said.

After answering the journalists' questions, the Chinese guest made a statement in which he emphasized the following:

"After the April Plenum [1956] of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, under Mr Todor Zhivkov's leadership Bulgaria achieved enormous successes in the construction of socialism. Your country has been enjoying political stability for many years now. Your economy is developing in a stable way and at fast rates. The living standards of your people have improved considerably."

Final Talks With Zhivkov

AU201846 Sofia BTA in English 1759 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] Varna, June 20 (BTA) -- The closing talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and Mr Zhao Ziyang, acting secretary general of the CC of the Communist Party of China and premier of China's State Council, were held here today.

The two leaders centered their attention on matters related to the international situation. They voiced concern over the current situation in the world, over the threats to peace and the future of mankind. The Bulgarian president and the Chinese premier noted that the conditions exist for developing the process of detente in Europe in order to stop the arms race and to prevent its proliferation into space, and to achieve disarmament.

Mr Todor Zhivkov explained the position of the Warsaw Treaty member-states on the most important problems of our time and in particular the initiatives adopted by the latest session of the Political Consultative Committee in Berlin. Speaking of the new Military Doctrine of the Warsaw Treaty, Mr Zhivkov said that it is not merely a peace-loving doctrine, but is also a doctrine that fights for peace.

During my visits to five states of Eastern Europe I saw and felt that all socialist countries and their peoples simply want peace. They strive for it because it is vital for their development, said Mr Zhao Ziyang. On behalf of his country he greeted the active East-West dialogue. The success of disarmament and detente in Europe will not only serve the interests of the European peoples but will also be of very great significance for the strengthening of stability in the world.

The guest assessed highly Bulgaria's efforts aimed at promoting good-neighbor relations and at setting up a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans.

The talks were held in a friendly, sincere atmosphere. Bulgarian and Chinese experts continued with their talks today in three working groups. They studied matters related to the relations between the two parties, foreign issues and the bilateral trade and economic relations. Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of trade, and Mr Zheng Tuobin, minister of foreign economic relations and trade, signed a document which will stimulate and regulate the direct ties and exchange of goods between Bulgarian enterprises and Chinese provinces.

This will help increase the trade exchange envisaged in the long-term trade agreement and will facilitate the introduction of new forms of trade and economic cooperation.

Departs 21 Jun

AU211655 Sofia BTA in English 1640 GMT 21 Jun 87

[Text] Varna, June 21 (BTA) -- Mr Zhao Ziyang, acting secretary general of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party and premier of the country, ended his official visit to Bulgaria with which he also completed his tour of five East European nations.

In a cable from aboard his plane, Mr Zhao Ziyang expressed satisfaction with the successful visit. He wrote of his conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and states will continue to develop.

Visit Furthers Cooperation

AU221021 Sofia BTA in English 0746 GMT 22 Jun 87

["Bulgaria-China: Active, Fruitful Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 22 (BTA commentator Sergey Nakov) -- Mr Zhao Ziyang, acting secretary general of the Communist Party of China and premier of the country, ended his official visit to Bulgaria, with which he also completed his tour of five East European nations.

The visit was assessed as successful and fruitful by the Chinese and by the Bulgarian sides. There are several moments for such an estimation.

In the sphere of bilateral relations the two sides reaffirmed their unanimity of positions on all important issues, which was achieved during the recent visit to China of Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, which opened a new page in the relations between the two countries.

Most of all the two sides showed their mutual desire for active development of the trade-economic and techno-scientific cooperation.

The friendly and sincere atmosphere at the talks, as well as the cordiality at all meetings of the Chinese delegation, once again prove that the relations will continue to undergo an upgrade development to the benefit of the two peoples, in interest of the work of socialism in the world.

The visit of Mr Zhao Ziyang pointed to the readiness of the two sides to fill their future relations with concrete and rich content.

The agreement which was signed for regulation and stimulation of the direct ties and exchange of goods between Bulgarian enterprises and Chinese provinces shows that in the development of the trade-economic cooperation emphasis is laid on the new, more progressive forms.

The fact that in the framework of the official talks Bulgarian and Chinese experts in three working groups studied matters related to the relations between the two parties, foreign issues and the bilateral trade and economic relations, shows that the solution of the main issues of cooperation has entered into a working phase characteristic of normal, stable and promising relations.

Ther are also favourable results from the discussion on international issues. On the cardinal issues of our times -- the prevention of nuclear threat, the struggle for peace, and disarmament, unity of opinions was ascertained. There is another important fact -- there were no differences on all of the discussed issues.

This, as well as the once again repeated adherence of China to the principles of peaceful coexistence, shows that further development of the relations between the People's Republic of China and all socialist countries can be expected.

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON REAGAN IN WEST BERLIN

AU211643 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Jun 87 p 7

[Commentary by Berlin correspondent Vladimir Vacha: "Off-Key"]

[Text] The "seminal" speech by U.S. President Ronald Reagan in West Berlin on Friday [12 June], heralded by bourgeois propaganda several weeks in advance, turned out to be an empty propaganda bubble. Everyone who heard it had to admit in any case that it had nothing new, besides Ronald Reagan's acting performance.

However, it was not only the speech itself which mattered. The very fact that the U.S. President was received by Federal President Weizsaecker in his West Berlin residence, the location of which in the city runs counter to the Quadripartite Agreement, and welcomed by Federal Chancellor Kohl in front of the Reichstag building shows that the current Reagan administration does not deem it necessary to comply with one of the basic stipulations of the Quadripartite Agreement, which says that West Berlin does not constitute part of the FRG, nor is it economically or politically administered by it. Quite to the contrary, in their statements made to the GDR border, both Kohl and Reagan stressed the necessity of the city's closer integration with the FRG.

What came out of Reagan's mouth, instead of a specific and clear answer to the latest peace proposals of the Warsaw Pact countries, was slander addressed to the socialist countries, which are allegedly ruled by totalitarian regimes. Neither Reagan nor Kohl really mind the concentration of mass destruction weapons in Europe; it is the border between socialism and capitalism which is a thorn in their side. It is in this border that they see the supposedly greatest problem of disarmament. As the U.S. President said, successful negotiations with the Soviet Union are only possible from a position of strength. According to Reagan, new armament is the key to success in disarmament talks. Chancellor Kohl, too, nodded to this warped logic in his opening speech.

Reagan's visit to West Berlin thus produced nothing new other than slander and attacks on socialism in the Cold War spirit. None of this could be changed even by the presence of 20,000 hand-picked spectators, many of whom did not even understand what the President was saying because the delivered his speech only in English, without translation. However, even a translation would not have concealed the fact that the tones coming from the platform were off-key.

This is what the thousands of citizens of West Berlin who had been demonstrating against Reagan's visit to the city since Friday morning expected beforehand.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ZHAO ZIYANG'S VISIT

Leaders Discuss Cooperation

AU211413 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jun 87 p 1

[Report signed CTK and "zr": "Second Day of Czechoslovak-Chinese Talks"]

[Text] Prague/Vodochody (CTK/zr) -- On Friday [12 June], the 2d day of the official friendly visit by the highest Chinese representative in the CSSR, another meeting took place between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the PRC State Council. The two representatives continued their exchange of views on ways and means to deepen cooperation between the CSSR and the PRC, as well as on international issues. Their talk was held in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding. On the same day, Comrade Zhao Ziyang paid a visit to the working people of the Aero enterprise in Vodochody, a small town north of Prague. The chiefs of the two countries' governments, Comrades Lubomir Strougal and Zhao Ziyang, held talks in the Hrzane Palace in the afternoon. The highest Chinese representative gave an interview to RUDE PRAVO, CTK, the Radio and Television in the evening, which is published on page 2.

Talks between Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR premier, and Zhao Ziyang, began in the afternoon.

For the Czechoslovak side, the talks were attended by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs; Ladislav Luhovy, CSSR minister of general engineering; Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade; Jaroslav Macek, head of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee General Secretary; Frantisek Salda, head of the CSSR President's Chancellery; Frantisek Chlad, deputy head of the CPCZ Central Committee's International Affairs Department; and Zdenko Cheben, CSSR ambassador to the PRC.

For the Chinese side, the talks were attended by Wen Jiabao, director of the CPC Central Committee General Office; Zheng Tuobin, PRC minister of foreign economic relations and trade; An Zhiwen, member of the economic legislation working group; Qian Qichen, PRC vice minister of foreign affairs; Li Shuzheng, deputy director of the CPC Central Committee International Liaison Department; Bai Meiqing, deputy secretary general of the PRC State Council; Tang Longbin, assistant PRC minister of foreign affairs; and Zhang Dake, PRC ambassador to the CSSR.

During their talk, Comrades Lubomir Strougal and Zhao Ziyang exchanged information on the situation in their countries, giving particular consideration to the latest measures in the two states' economies. Here they noted in agreement that this program elicits the need to intensify mutual cooperation in all respects and without restriction.

They highly praised the achieved results, the increased trade turnover, and the gradual orientation toward advanced forms of cooperation. At the same time they agreed that precisely this nontraditional road must become the main road in the future. The need for a closer cooperation and specialization, exchange of licenses and scientific-technical findings, joint ventures -- also in third markets -- oblige the two sides to reassess the practice to date, especially in engineering. For this reason it was determined that the main spheres of common interest are in power engineering, gas and chemical industries, and in other branches. Comrade Strougal offered Comrade Zhao Ziyang greater Czechoslovak participation in the modernization and reconstruction of industrial facilities, above all of those we build in the PRC in the fifties.

In an extensive exchange of views, when searching for further subjects for cooperation, and when studying ways to multiply the trade turnover -- while fully respecting the specific features of the two national economies and their current possibilities -- they arrived at the conclusion that a long-term and dynamic cooperation is fully in the interest of the two countries. A proposal to work out a long-term program of cooperation in the nearest future also was adopted in this regard. Its objective will be planned development, and the expansion and dynamic growth of the two countries' economic cooperation.

The deliberations were held in the spirit of cordiality and pragmatism when assessing all the themes submitted by the two parties. Emphasis was on truly future-oriented and modern forms of cooperation, and also on a flexible exchange of views and experience when building socialism.

In the presence of Lubomir Strougal and Zhao Ziyang, Bohumil Urban and Zheng Tuobin signed an additional protocol to the long-term trade agreement between the CSSR and the PRC for the 1986-90 period, which expands the mutual exchange of goods by 90 million Swiss francs. Ladislav Luhovy and Zhang Dake signed statutes of an engineering working group attached to the CSSR Ministry of General Engineering and the PRC State Commission for Engineering.

Colotka Gives Dinner Speech

AU191051 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Jun 87 p 2

[Speech by Peter Colotka, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and premier of the Slovak SR at the festive dinner given by the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium and the Slovak SR Government for Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the PRC State Council, in Bratislava on 14 June]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the PRC State Council, distinguished Chinese guests, comrades, after our recent meetings within the framework of your official friendly visit to our Czechoslovak fatherland I am sincerely glad to be able to greet you most cordially here at this festive dinner on behalf of the central party and state agencies in the Slovak SR [SSR] and, at the same time, to convey through you the respect felt by Slovakia's working people for the upright [statocny] people of your great country.

We are familiar with China's glorious history and we appreciate particularly highly the irreplaceable contribution it has made to the development of human civilization for centuries and millenia. We feel particular respect for the glorious victories of Chinese patriots which, under the CPC's leadership, have led to the emergence of the PRC as a socialist state of the people's democratic dictatorship.

Since Czechoslovakia's peoples have also embarked on the road of socialist transformations, our two countries -- although geographically distant, but still bound together by socialist ideas -- have developed close political, economic, and cultural cooperation. Its results were fruitful for both sides, and we are glad to return to them even years later, because we regard them as an encouraging example for our cooperation, both in present years and in future decades.

I think that I express the common view of both the Chinese and the Czechoslovak sides, when I recall that we have welcomed the striking revitalization of economic, scientific-technical, and cultural cooperation between our socialist countries, and particularly the renewal of numerous contacts between the party, state, and economic representatives of the PRC and the CSSR. Regardless of whether these encounters take place on the territory of your socialist state or ours, they all contribute toward deepening our mutual trust and our mutual understanding of the interests binding our peoples to each other, in both their domestic and their foreign-political orientations.

We in Czechoslovakia particularly attribute the same significance to the visit that was recently paid to your country by Comrade Strougal, premier of our Federal Government. Understandably, we are filled with great gladness and great hopes for the future by the fact that such a dignified PRC delegation as the present one has arrived for a visit to our country, a delegation headed by you, esteemed Comrade Zhao Ziyang, who holds the office of acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the PRC State Council. We are sincerely glad that your negotiations with Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and with Comrade Strougal, premier of our Federal Government, as well as other negotiations conducted by you, Comrade Zhao Ziyang, and by members of your entourage with other Czechoslovak representatives, took place in a very good, comradely atmosphere; and we are particularly glad that they will signify the deepening of friendship and of mutually beneficial Czechoslovak-Chinese cooperation in practically all spheres of common interest.

On behalf of the CPSL Central Committee and the SSR [Slovak Socialist Republic] Government, I am happy to assure you on this occasion that our national Republic and its agencies will fulfill with full responsibility the tasks that fall to them within the framework of Czechoslovak-Chinese cooperation.

From this viewpoint we also welcomed the recent agreeement on opening a PRC Consulate General in Bratislava and on reopening a Czechoslovak Consulate General in Shanghai.

We also follow with satisfaction the other signs of maturing mutual cooperation. In fact, we in Bratislava have already been able to view an exhibition of Chinese consumer goods this year; and our people who are interested in culture were enthused at the performance of your Beijing Opera ensemble. We were greatly satisfied by the conclusion of a treaty on cooperation between Charles University and the Chinese Institute of Foreign Languages, as well as between the Comenius University and the Fu-tan University in Shanghai -- all the more so, since your Institute of Foreign Languages is about to start teaching the Slovak language.

When speaking of the prospects of Czechoslovak-Chinese peace cooperation for our people's material and cultural advancement, we realize that its full development depends on the preservation of world peace, particularly on the victory of forces of peace throughout the world over the risky policy of world imperialism, which in its hegemonic ambitions is even calculating on unleashing a nuclear war; this could mean the extinction of life and the fruit of human civilization, developed over thousands of years -- including the extinction of its creator, man himself. The knowledge of this apocalyptic danger uncompromisingly demands that all forces which see the basic purpose of their efforts as serving the continued life of the human race and its prosperous future unite in a single front against the potential creators of this danger. Our Czechoslovak socialist country, together with its socialist allies, is an unambiguous advocate of this policy.

Esteemed Comrade Zhao Ziyang, your negotiations with our representatives have documented that, side by side with mutual economic, scientific-technical, and cultural cooperation, we are also bound by noble ties in the world arena of the struggle for peaceful coexistence, to halt the senseless armament race, and to reduce tension in Asia and generally throughout the world. Jointly we categorically reject the use of outer space for plans of conquest, as the United States is trying to do in the spirit of its policy of neoglobalism and in the vain effort to reverse the flow of history. It always was, still is, and will continue to be nonsense, and even a crime, to let means which should serve man and life be swallowed up by the war machinery.

The knowledge of these positions in world policy alone enhances the value of Czechoslovak-Chinese friendship and cooperation which, set in the broader context of the forces of socialism and peace, makes more realistic our hopes for mutual cooperation and the peaceful life of both our own peoples and of mankind itself, in all countries and on all continents.

In the sense of the thoughts voiced here I would like to raise the traditional cup of friendship and to drink in honor of and to the health of our distinguished guest, Comrade Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the PRC State Council; to the health of all our Chinese guests; and to the further upsurge of the PRC and the CSSR, to the all-round development of friendship and cooperation between our peoples, to the further consolidation of the positions of peace, socialism, and progress in the world -- to the health of you all, esteemed comrades!

ZAMBIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD171719 Prague CTK in English 1523 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Prague June 17 (CTK) -- Zambian Foreign Minister Luke Mwananshiku arrived here today on an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of his Czechoslovak counterpart Bohuslav Chnoupek.

He was met at the airport by Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Dusan Ulcak.

The Zambian foreign minister will meet during his visit to Czechoslovakia with his Czechoslovak counterpart Bohuslav Chnoupek for talks centering on questions of the further extension of Czechoslovak-Zambian cooperation in the political, economic and cultural sphere, and also in education and health care.

In talks about international topics their attention is to centre on the situation in the south of Africa, particularly the struggle of the Front-Line States.

Diplomatic relations between Czechoslovakia and Zambia were established in 1965 and a significant milestone in the development of bilateral cooperation came in 1980 when Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda paid an official visit to Czechoslovakia. In May 1982, a delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, headed by its Presidium member and secretary Vasil Bilak, visited Zambia. Contacts have also been established between the two countries' youth and women's organizations.

Economic contacts between Czechoslovkia and Zambia are based on goods exchange. Czechoslovakia exports to Zambia engineering products and footwear and imports mainly cooper and zinc. Highly appreciated in Zambia is the aid provided by Czechoslovak experts in health care, hydrogeology and metallurgy. Czechoslovakia also organizes study stays for Zambian students.

Talks With Chnoupek Begin

LD181630 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Talks between the foreign ministers of Czechoslovakia and the Republic of Zambia, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Luke Mwananshiku, opened in Prague today. The two ministers discussed the further advancement of cooperation in the political, economic, and cultural spheres and in education and health care. They also devoted attention to the situation in southern Africa, in particular the just fight of the Frontline States against the political and economic destabilization by the Republic of South Africa supranational monopolies, and international financial institutions.

CTK Reports on Talks

LD182123 Prague CTK in English 1831 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Prague June 18 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and his Zambian counterpart Luke Mwananshiku positively assessed today the development of bilateral relations mainly in the political sphere.

They agreed that these relations are based on the interest of both sides in the strengthening of peace and security, general disarmament, liquidation of apartheid and all forms of colonialism and neocolonialism and in the respect of the right of all nations to self-determination and independent development, including complete economic independence.

Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed the significance of broad and fruitful cooperation between the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the United National Independence Party of Zambia. He also said that the visit of Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda to Czechoslovakia in 1980 was an important milestone in the development of Czechoslovak-Zambian relations.

The two foreign ministers also pointed to the large possibilities of further expanding trade and economic cooperation and expressed interest in the intensification of cultural relations and contacts in the sphere of education and health care.

Later in the day Bohuslav Chnoupek and Luke Mwananshiku signed an intergovernmental agreement on cooperation in the field of health care and medical sciences.

The document provides for the exchange of experiences concerning organization and management of health services, prevention and questions of hygiene. The agreement also creates conditions for the exchange of experts and organization of study stays.

Exchanging views on the international developments with his Zambian guest, the Czechoslovak foreign minister said that a halt to the escalation of tension and the creation of a more favourable atmosphere for the solution of vitally important questions of security and disarmament are characteristic of the current international situation.

He further said that there exists a real possibility of concluding an agreement on the liquidation of Soviet and American medium-range missiles in Europe. On the other hand, the wasting of this chance could have far-reaching negative consequences. Bohuslav Chnoupek voiced support for the Soviet proposal for the global solution of the question of shorter-range missiles, including their liquidation in Europe.

Zambian Foreign Minister Luke Mwananshiku highly praised the disarmament initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries as well as the results of the Berlin session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee, confirming the willingness and readiness of the Warsaw Treaty member states to make every effort for the improvement of the international atmosphere.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister appreciated Zambia's foreign policy, its activity in the Nonaligned Movement, the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity as well as its support for the national liberation movement in the south of Africa. In this connection he underlined the role of Zambia and President Kaunda's personal contribution in the strengthening of unity of the Frontline States. He said Czechoslovakia condemns the acts of state terrorism against Zambia by the South African Republic.

Luke Mwananshiku thanked for the allround support granted by Czechoslovakia to the just cause of the Zambian people.

Chnoupek Hosts Dinner

LD182221 Prague CTK in English 2112 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Prague June 18 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek gave a dinner here tonight in honour of his Zambian counterpart Luke Mwananshiku.

On this occasion Bohuslav Chnoupek pointed out Czechoslovakia's solidarity with the struggle of Zambia and the other Frontline States against the aggressive policy of imperialism and Pretoria's acts of state terrorism.

He underlined the initiative of Czechoslovakia and the other socialist countries aimed at ridding the world of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. In this connection he recalled the Czechoslovak and GDR proposal for the creation of zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons in Central Europe.

Luke Mwananshiku appreciated the friendly relations existing between Czechoslovakia and Zambia and stressed that the two countries hold identical or close views on the vitally important questions of today. The stands of our countries on the solution of the situation in the south of Africa are identical, he said adding that Pretoria must liquidate apartheid and respect the rights of the black population to decide the future development of the country.

Talks Held With Husak

LD191837 Prague CTK in English 1550 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Prague June 19 (CTK) -- President Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia received here today visiting Zambian Foreign Minister Luke Mwananskiku.

The two sides stated that relations between the two countries had reached a high level in particular in the political sphere, and both countries were interested in a more intensive development of cooperation in all fields.

The two statesmen emphasized the importance of the disarmament initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries for improving the international climate. They appreciated the part played by the Frontline States in the struggle against apartheid. President Husak voiced Czechoslovakia's resolute condemnation of the aggressiveness and destabilizing policy of the Pretoria regime towards these countries and support for the Nambia people's just struggle for independence.

Earlier in the day Minister Mwananskiku reviewed Czechoslovak-Zambian economic cooperation and trade with Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban. The two ministers also discussed prospects and possibilities of development of trade in the nearest future.

Interviewed on Relations

LD192220 Prague International Service in English 1900 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Excerpts] President Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia has received in Prague the visiting Zambian Foreign Minister Luke Mwananskiku. [passage omitted]

Mr Mwananskiku has also granted an interview to our correspondent. Here is what he told us about the present level of Czechoslovak-Zambian relations:

[Begin recording] [Mwananskiku] Very good, extremely good. Yesterday I had the honor of having a long meeting with my colleague, the honorable minister of foreign affairs. This morning, I was meeting my colleague the minister of foreign trade, and just a few minutes ago I was [words indistinct]. I am very grateful to them all for supporting us. Our relations are extremely good.

[Reporter] You have signed an intergovernmental agreement here in Czechoslovakia. What spheres does it concern and how will it contribute to the further development of Czechoslovak-Zambian cooperation?

[Mwananshiku] We have a long-standing history of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Zambia. Of course, more recently the level of cooperation has gone down a little bit because we are facing economic problems in Zambia. But it is our intention that we resuscitate our cooperation, and the agreement we have signed yesterday is aimed at achieving this objective. The agreement has to do with the medical sector. Czechoslovakia has made a number of advances, tremendous advances in this area and we want to benefit from the experience and this is why we signed the agreement yesterday. [end recording]

Departs 20 Jun

LD201228 Prague CTK in English 1134 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] Prague June 20 (CTK) -- Zambian Foreign Minister Luke Mwananshiku ended today his official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia and left the country. He visited Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

Communique Issued

LD212353 Prague CTK in English 1513 GMT 21 Jun 87

[Text] Prague June 21 (CTK) -- "The most important task of the present time is to avert the danger of war", says a joint Czechoslovak-Zambian communique issued here at the conclusion of an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia by Zambian Foreign Minister Luke Mwananshiku.

The Zambian foreign minister visited Czechoslovakia at the invitation of his Czechoslovak counterpart Bohuslav Chnoupek on June 17-20, 1987.

"For the sake of survival of mankind, the most humane objective of all... is to take steps toward halting the arms race, to proceed to concrete disarmament measures, especially in the nuclear field, and to prevent militarization of outer space", the communique said.

The two sides are of the opinion that "disarmament can make it possible to release tremendous resources to be used for economic and social development and elimination of economic backwardness in various parts of the world. In that connection, both sides underlined the overriding need for complete elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, and prevention of militarization of outer space and for discontinuation of nuclear weapon tests as the first feasible step toward the achievement of that objective", it said.

"They expressed their hope that an agreement will be signed between the Soviet Union and the USA on the elimination of intermediate-range missiles from Europe which would have a favourable impact on other disarmament forums as well", it said.

"Both sides emphasized the need to unite the endeavour of all states and all peaceloving forces and to strengthen confidence among states with different social systems in the solution of the fundamental issues of security in the world. In that connection, they expressed appreciation of the usefulness of the peace activities of the states united in the New Delhi Six", the Czechoslovak-Zambian communique further said.

Both sides advocated the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones and zones of peace in various parts of the world and expressed the desire that progress be made also in the sphere of conventional weapons.

"Both sides resolutely condemned the attempts to transform southern Africa into a theatre of global political and military confrontation and the pretensions of militarism to include the African Continent or its certain parts in so-called spheres of its influence. They expressed grave concern over the fact that progressive changes on the African Continent encounter persistent opposition of imperialist states which escalate their policies of pressure and gross interference in the internal affairs of African countries -- primarily those which pursue independent foreign policies and have decided to follow the path of progressive social and economic development", the communique said.

"In that connection, both ministers extolled the activities of the international community aimed at the total eradication of the inhuman system of apartheid in South Africa and the attainment of genuine independence by the people of Namibia, whose territory is unlawfully occupied by racist South Africa. They reaffirmed their conviction that the only peaceful means of eradicating apartheid is through the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory economic sanctions against racist South Africa, especially by that country's major trading partners", the Czechoslovak-Zambian communique stressed.

"The ministers commended the establishment by the Non-Aligned Movement of the Africa Fund whose major objective is to help the Frontline States to consolidate their independence along with all other African states, and thereby achieve continental cohesion and cooperation in the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism, and peace and security in the world.

"The Czechoslovak side expressed particular appreciation of the active contribution of the Republic of Zambia to the endeavour to intensify cooperation within the grouping of the Frontline States which is the best answer to the intrigues of racists supported by international imperialism and its multinational monopolies.

"Both sides reaffirmed their unswerving solidarity with the vanguard organizations waging struggle against apartheid and for the independence of Namibia, the African National Congress and the South West Africa People's Organization", the communique said.

"The two ministers expressed their concern over the persistence of tension in the Middle East. They stressed the need to achieve a comprehensive, equitable and lasting settlement of the crisis in that region that would safeguard the right of all states and nations of the region to security and peaceful development", the communique pointed out.

"They called for activation of the collective efforts of states towards the convening of an international conference under the auspices of the U.N. with the participation of all parties concerned, including the PLO, on an equal footing. They emphasized that the convening of such conference would be facilitated by the establishment of a preparatory committee for that purpose.

"They pointed out the exacerbating situation in the Persian Gulf area where the continuing war between Iraq and Iran and the escalation of the military presence of the USA brought about an aggravation of the danger of expansion of the conflict with consequences affecting peace and security on world-wide scale.

The two ministers called on the fighting parties to discontinue military action and settle the dispute by means of negotiations", the communique said.

"Both sides expressed grave concern over the aggravation of the situation in Central America resulting from the growing aggressiveness of the imperialist policy of the USA".

The ministers further welcomed the results of the 8th nonaligned summit in Harare.

Zambian Foreign Minister Luke Mwananshiku invited Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek to pay a visit to Zambia. The invitation was accepted.

SOVIET TRADE UNION DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD191948 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1800 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] A delegation of the Soviet All-Union Central Trade Union Council headed by Vladimir Sergeyev, a departmental head of the council, ended its visit to Czechoslovakia today. It had talks with officials from the Czechoslovak Central Trade Union Council about the future development of cooperation between Czechoslovak and Soviet trade unions and about joint actions to be undertaken to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

KAPEK PAYS WORKING VISIT TO USSR COMBINE

Departs 18 Jun

LD181812 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague City Party Committee, left for the Soviet Union today for a working visit to Krivoy Rog. Together with Soviet partners he will be evaluating the present state of construction of the Krivoy Rog oxides ores mining and processing combine in (Dolinskaya) and he will discuss cooperation in the next period.

Returns 20 Jun

LD202238 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, and leading secretary of the party city committee in Prague, returned today from a working visit to Krivoy Rog in the Soviet Union. Together with Eduard Saul, federal minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering, Jaroslav Vavra, Czech minister of construction, and other representatives, he discussed the present state of construction at the Krivoy Rog mining and processing combine for the processing of oxide ores in (Dolinskaya) with Soviet partners. They also concerned themselves with cooperation in the next period. In an interview for CTK, Antonin Kapek praised the work results of our builders and stressed that the Soviet partners are happy with Czechoslovak builders.

INDRA ADDRESSES CSSR-USSR FRIENDSHIP RALLY

LD212143 Prague CTK in English 1712 GMT 21 Jun 87

[Text] Ostrava, North Moravia, June 21 (CTK) -- Member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium and Chairman of the Federal Assembly Alois Indra addressed here today a rally of peace and Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship.

On this occasion he recalled the proposals of the Soviet Communist Party put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev and calling for a complete liquidation of nuclear and later also conventional weapons. The Soviet proposals support the idea of a world in peace, competition in economy, culture, in social policy. It is a policy expressing the most vital interests of all people and this is why it has been meeting with growing support. Even bourgeois politicians accept many of the submitted proposals. Only the so-called imperialist hawks look upon complete disarmament as on a nightmare. "However we believe in the victory of common sense, that mankind will not spare forces in the interest of preserving its existence. This is why we support, together with all peace fighters in the West, the Soviet peace proposals", Alois Indra said.

SOVIETS 'LOSING TRUST' IN CSSR PARTNERS

AU121037 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Jun 87 p 4

[Article by Vaclav Marek: "Many Promises; Slow Amendment"]

[Excerpts] There is no doubt that Tatra trucks are good quality and reliable products. [passage omitted] This is what gives them a good name on many markets. However, no good name is given once and for all, it must be fought for. Unfortunately, it is precisely in the eyes of our largest customer, the Soviet Union, that the good reputation of the Tatra brand name has greatly suffered.

How did this happen? The technical properties of our product are greatly valued in the Soviet Union, but as far as the fulfillment of spare part deliveries is concerned, the Soviets regard our organizations as unreliable [neseriozni] partners, to say the least. The customer buys a product for it to serve him, but as the Soviet materials point out, within the jurisdiction of the USSR Ministry of Oil Industry alone, up to 850 Tatra trucks are standing idle due to the shortage of spare parts. [passage omitted]

With regard to Tatra trucks, the difficulties with spare parts are of a long-term nature. The protocol on last July's session of our and Soviet organizations states, for example, that arrears in spare part deliveries had been dragging on since 1984 and that at the time of the session they totalled R43 million. Ever since 1983 when the export of the T 815 trucks started, we failed to meet demand for crankshafts, sets of pistons, and other spare parts. By July 1986, the customer had not received for the T 815 model a single component in 344 different items.

These statements are alarming. How do our organizations react to them? The closing part of the protocol states that the two sides agreed that the arrears of the preceding years would be made up for and that up to the end of 1986 our producers would ensure the full range of deliveries worth R123 million. [paragraph continues]

On behalf of Czechoslovakia, the protocol was signed by the deputy ministers of foreign trade and general engineering. However, what does the fulfillment of our commitments look like? Despite the aforesaid assurances, our organizations failed again last year to supply 466 contracted items of spare parts in a total value of R12 million.

Another session followed this February, the protocol of which states that in defiance of the repeated assurances of the Czechoslovak side and the protocols signed, the situation in spare part deliveries did not improve. [passage omitted] On the Czechoslovak side, the session was attended, among others, by the deputy minister of general engineering, the general directors of Motokov and the Automobile Industry Combine, and the general director of Tatra Koprivnice, that is, sufficiently competent authorities to guarantee the meeting of commitments.

In spite of this, last year's arrears were still not eliminated by the end of March and the commitment that the deliveries in individual quarters of this year would be regular in terms of both composition and absolute volumes is not being fulfilled either. The volume plan for the first quarter of the year was fulfilled less than 70 percent and the situation in the composition of the deliveries is even worse. The background materials show that not a single piece was delivered in the first quarter with respect to about 30 percent of ordered spare parts. Can one be surprised that the Soviet customer is slowly losing confidence in the promises of our organizations?

It cannot be claimed that there is a shortage of surveys and analyses about the causes of nonfulfillment, or a shortage of improvement proposals. These include, for example, the reinforcement of production capacities, changes in the plan of finished products, the setting up of a joint Czechoslovak-Soviet repair plant, and many others. However, all the measures were taken one, two, or three years ago and the bad situation remains unchanged. Are the measures bad, or are they not being fulfilled? [passage omitted]

It is high time to find a way of erasing the ominous shadow of doubts surrounding our product. One cannot gamble with the trust of one's customers.

VANDALS OF SOVIET SOLDIERS' GRAVES APPREHENDED

AU211714 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Jun 87 p 2

[CTK report: "Vandalism Clarified"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The case of the vandals' damage to 30 tombstones at the Soviet soldiers' cemetery of honor, and to the memorial statue and the bowl of the eternal flame at the common grave of Bulgarian soldiers at the Olsany Cemetery in Prague's Third District, which occurred on 31 May, was recently investigated by a team of the Administration of the National Security Corps of the City of Prague and the Central Bohemian region in cooperation with court experts. In the course of investigation it was proved that the deed was committed -- in the state of alcoholic intoxication -- by A.M., 18, from Prague's ninth district, who has already been sentenced once previously and who is currently in custody for a different punishable offense, and his companion H.P., also previously sentenced, also from Prague. The investigation of their criminal activity continues. The two are being prosecuted for damaging property in socialist ownership and rowdyism.

POLEDNIK SPEAKS AT PIONEER WORKERS SESSION

LD202046 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Excerpts] The fourth statewide conference of Pioneer workers is taking place in Bratislava. [passage omitted]

Comrade Jindrich Polednik also spoke in the discussion. He pointed out the important role of Pioneer workers in educating the youngest generation which will decide on the further progress of our society toward the end of this century. In this connection he said:

[Begin Polednik recording] Restructuring and acceleration will only become [word indistinct] if they become the cause of all our people, if they become the personal cause of the young generation. Who other than the young are drawn to anything new, have a critical attitude to anything archaic and outdated? They do not come to terms with routine, stagnation, and fossilization. This is the first prerequisite in the realization of restructuring. [passage omitted] [end recording]

The afternoon part of the proceedings consisted of discussion during which the delegates divided into four discussion groups. The statewide conference of pioneer workers will continue tomorrow in the Bratislava house of trade unions.

CHARTER 77 ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT PRESENTED

AU191409 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 18 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] APA -- "We Want To Be Able To Breathe Again" is the title of the Charter 77 Document No 33/87, drawn up by environmental experts and journalists on the ecological situation in the CSSR, which was presented by the "International Antiatom" movement on Wednesday, 17 June, in Vienna.

The study, which has been sent to the CSSR Government, the parliament, the regional governments, and other CSSR bodies, mainly deals with air pollution in the CSSR's industrial areas and conurbations.

The Charter's demands are mostly the same as those of the ecological movements in the West and mainly concern the installation of filter equipment in coal-fired power plants and the saving of energy by means of technological improvements. Rational use of energy could save up to 75 percent, good heat insulation would reduce current energy consumption to one third, the study says.

It is noted that the industrial areas and conurbations of northern Bohemia, Prague, Brno, and Bratislava are particularly affected by air pollution. The study expressly points out the dangers of nuclear energy, since the CSSR's nuclear power plants are built in conurbations.

PROTEST CENSURES FRG 'PROVOCATIVE ACTIONS' IN BERLIN

LD191512 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1420 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 19 Jun (ADN) -- The GDR Foreign Ministry has lodged a strong protest with the Senate of Berlin (West) against increasing provocative actions against the state frontier of the GDR from Berlin (West). Attention is drawn particularly to the attack on 17 June 1987 near the Brandenburg Gate during which a fire was started immediately adjacent to the frontier security installations and the fire-fighting forces deployed were hampered in a dangerous manner.

The protest note emphatically demands that in the future the Berlin (West) Senate take necessary measures to prevent such hostile actions.

SOVIET, PEOPLE'S ARMY TROOPS BEGIN EXERCISES 21 JUN

LD210910 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0823 GMT 21 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jun (ADN) -- The announced troop exercise of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany (GSFG) and the GDR National People's Army (NVA) in the Brandenburg, Magdeburg, Wittenberg, and Golssen areas began today.

Up to 15,000 members of the two fraternal Armies will be taking part in the exercise led by Army General Valeriy Belikov, commander in chief of the GSFG. The aim of the two-sided exercise is to perfect the level of combat training of the troops and staff.

ZHAO ZIYANG, DRESDEN'S MODROW SPEAK AT 9 JUN FETE

Zhao Enjoys 'Beautiful' Trip

AU131827 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Jun 87 p 3

[Report on toast by Zhao Ziyang, acting CPC general secretary and premier of the PRC State Council, at a luncheon in his honor on 9 June in Dresden: "We Appreciate the Successes of the GDR"]

[Text] In his toast Zhao Ziyang expressed cordial thanks for the invitation and the welcoming words. We are very happy to be in your beautiful city, he said. In Chinese the hotel where we are staying would be called "Hotel With a Nice View." This term could be used for your beautiful city, too, Zhao Ziyang stressed. In China there is a phrase that says: A beautiful time has a beautiful view. For him and his entourage such a beautiful time began when they started on their trip to this city. I would like to apply the term beautiful to the weather as well, which is the nicest to date during our tour of Eastern Europe, the speaker noted.

I Have Experienced and Achieved Much Here [subhead]

Although our stay is only brief, I have experienced and achieved much in the GDR. Here in Dresden we visited an enterprise that has impressive progressive scientific-technological equipment and industrious and technically qualified working people, Zhao Ziyang said.

Dresden Bezirk has a modern, highly developed industry, Zhao stated. We went along the Elbe and enjoyed the view of the river. We know that your city, Dresden, is well-known for its world-renowned art treasures. Thus we will take the opportunity to visit the Semper Opera House and the internationally famous art gallery, the high ranking guest continued. The visit has provided a great opportunity to learn and to follow a tourist program at the same time. Unfortunately, time is very limited, Zhao said. He would have liked to stay longer in this city and he will certainly visit Dresden again.

But we also know that Dresden was severely destroyed in World War II, Zhao Ziyang continued. The government, the SED, and the industrious work of the working people have made Dresden rise in its old glory. We very much appreciate the outstanding successes they have achieved. I congratulate you very warmly on them.

Varied Contacts in Economy and Science [subhead]

The contacts between the PRC and the Dresden City and Bezirk in the area of economy, science, technology, and culture are very varied, said Zhao. Dresden occupies an important place in the relations and the cooperation between the PRC and the GDR. We are certain that you will continue to make efforts to further contribute to this, the speaker stressed.

You, Comrade Hans Modrow, said that 25 years ago you visited the PRC. I was moved when you stressed that you would always remember the visit. A long time has passed since your visit 25 years ago, however. Over the past 25 years many changes have occurred in our country. I cordially invite you to visit me again so that you gain new impressions, Zhao Ziyang said.

I raise the glass to the further flourishing of your city and your bezirk, to the well-being of your population, to the further development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the PRC and the GDR, to the health of Comrade Hans Modrow, Comrade Guenther Witteck [chairman of the Dresden Bezirk Council], and Comrade Guenter Mittag, Zhao Ziyang concluded.

Modrow Praises Relations

AU111205 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Jun 87 p 3

[Report on a toast by Hans Modrow, first secretary of the Dresden SED Bezirk leadership, given at a luncheon in honor of Acting CPC General Secretary Zhao Ziyang on 9 June in Dresden: "Actively Participating in the Vivid Exchange With China"]

[Text] In his toast in the Bellevue Hotel Hans Modrow said the working people of Dresden Bezirk and the entire country are satisfied that Erich Honecker's official friendship visit to China last autumn opened a new stage in developing relations between the two parties, states, and peoples. Zhao Ziyang's current visit gives new, valuable stimuli to this good development.

Strong Response to the Ming-Porcelain Exhibition [subhead]

Over the past few years many visitors from the PRC have been welcomed in Dresden, Modrow said. They visited the internationally renowned art collections, which include the world's second largest porcelain collection. [paragraph continues]

It contains many valuable old Chinese porcelains, Hans Modrow stated, which repeatedly receive particular attention and admiration. At present there is a special exhibition of porcelain from the time of the Ming Dynasty.

Dresden is also particularly important as a center of science and industry. With this we carry great responsibility for the successful implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress on the accelerated development and broad application of top modern technologies, the speaker said.

Long Tradition of Cooperation [subhead]

One example of this was shown to the guests in the form of the flexible automated manufacturing complex in the VEB Niles-Actuators, Modrow pointed out. Some of the city's enterprises and combines, such as the Robotron combines as producers of modern computer technology and Nagema as the manufacturer of machinery and equipment for the foodstuffs industry, have long traditions of cooperation with the PRC.

Dresden's citizens are proud of their newly arisen city, which is often called the Florence on the Elbe, because of its attractive architectural design, Hans Modrow continued. In 1945, after World War II, there were only heaps of rubble left. Year after year, at the still existing ruin of the Frauenkirche, which serves as a war memorial, Dresden's citizens commemorate 13 February 1945, the day when the city fell into ruins.

With all the more emphasis they today support the peace policy of their socialist fatherland and of the other socialist countries. They have received the proposals and decisions of the latest Warsaw Pact summit with great approval, feeling certain that they show a realistic way to prevent a nuclear inferno and to achieve a change toward disarmament and detente in international relations.

Conclusions Drawn From the Bitter Experiences of War [subhead]

We know very well, Hans Modrow continued, that the Chinese people know the bitter experiences of war and destruction. It is a logical consequence that both parties, states, and peoples consider the preservation of peace as the basic task of the present, as was emphatically stressed in Zhao Ziyang's talks with Erich Honecker.

Peace is the indispensable precondition for socialist construction and a strong socialism is the best guarantee for peace. Therefore we ascribe particular importance to the efforts and close cooperation of all socialist countries, Hans Modrow stressed.

We are very pleased that the gamut of relations between the GDR and the PRC has become very broad. There exist a vivid exchange and close cooperation in all areas. The Dresden City and Bezirk are actively participating in this, Hans Modrow said.

Great Success of the Ballet Ensemble [subhead]

The speaker recalled that only recently the tour through China of the Dresden Ballet Ensemble was concluded with great success and deep impressions. The director of the Dresden Semper Opera House studied in China, said Hans Modrow. For me, personally, meetings with comrades, the people, particularly with PRC youth, have remained unforgettable, even though this was some time ago.

In conclusion he asked the guests to raise their glasses and to drink to the friendship and cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples, to the successful building of socialism in China under the leadership of the CPC, to the health of Zhao Ziyang, and to the health of all Chinese comrades and friends present, as well as to strengthening socialism and safeguarding peace.

AXEN, NICARAGUAN VICE PRESIDENT HOLD TALKS

LD191943 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1737 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 19 Jun (ADN) -- The most important task at present is to prevent a war and ban it from mankind's life forever. Political dialogue therefore has to be continued with all forces interested in peace and understanding. This was emphasized by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Nicaraguan Vice President Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, in Berlin today. Hermann Axen briefed his guest on the results of the Berlin session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. It was agreed that genuine disarmament results are possible and essential today to place peace on a strong and lasting footing and to rid mankind from the nightmare of a nuclear catastrophe.

An agreement between the Soviet Union and United States on the reduction of their medium-range missiles in Europe, which would mean the start of nuclear disarmament, would be of the greatest importance.

While discussing the situation in Central America, Hermann Axen and Dr Sergio Ramirez expressed their deep concern about the sharpened situation that also represents a serious danger to world peace. They resolutely condemned the imperialist policy of aggression and interference in that region, especially toward Nicaragua. The two politicians called for an end to the threat and use of force and an immediate stop to all support for counterrevolutionary gangs.

Dr Sergio Ramirez explained the Sandinist government's initiatives and proposals for bringing about a political solution to the problems in Central America and resuming bilateral talks with the United States. The two sides once again affirmed their countries' support for the Contadora process as an important contribution by Latin America for the peaceful settlement of the conflict situation.

Dr Sergio Ramirez conveyed the deeply felt thanks of the Nicaraguan people and Government for the GDR's help and support.

The two sides honored the high level of bilateral relations. Hermann Axen said the GDR would meet her contractual obligations uncompromisingly and would give verbal and active solidarity support to Nicaragua.

PALESTINIAN LEADER KHALAF PAYS 'UNANNOUNCED' VISIT

JN201959 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 19 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] Tunis -- AL-ITTIHAD has learned that Fatah Central Committee Member Salah Khalaf, also known as Abu Iyad, is currently paying an unannounced visit to East Berlin. The visit falls within the framework of Palestinian endeavors to bolster cooperation with friendly countries, socialist bloc countries, and nonaligned states.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS MAY ECONOMIC STATISTICS

AU111327 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6-7 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- Owing to high performances of the working people in socialist competition, the GDR national economy continued to increase performance in May. The resolutions of the 11th SED Congress concerning economic strategy are being consistently implemented. According to preliminary statistical indications, the produced national income rose 4 percent in May.

In industry, the production of industrial goods rose 4.5 percent in May. Net production was up 7.7 percent; labor productivity rose 8.2 percent. Costs were lowered by 1.3 percent. In the "Return Funds to the State -- Contribute to National Income" initiative, a good result was achieved in May. Material and funds worth M971 million were paid back by the enterprises and combines by means of State Bank checks.

The broad application of key technologies continued at a rapid pace. Since the beginning of the year, 16,057 office, personal, and work station computers were produced, which is an increase of 6,231 units as compared with the same period last year; 2,333 printers for computers in excess of the plan were produced, which is an increase of 93 percent in comparison with last year. The plan for memory units has been overfulfilled by 4,544 units, corresponding to an increase of 74 percent. Production of optical fiber cables rose 169 percent. The manufacture of monolithically integrated circuits was up 44 percent, that of special equipment for the manufacture of active semiconductor components 79 percent, and that of microlithographic devices 29 percent.

In the construction sector, the building production plan and the net production plan were fulfilled in May. Building production rose 2 percent and net production 4.9 percent. In May 16,865 apartments were newly constructed or modernized. Thus housing conditions for another 50,600 citizens were improved. Handed over in May were 1,567 kindergarten places, 353 places in nurseries, 55 classrooms, and 6 school gymnasiums.

In agriculture, the monthly production of slaughter animals was increased by 2.0 percent and that of milk by 1.3 percent. In the foodstuffs industry and agricultural technology, the industrial goods production plan and the net production were overfulfilled. In forestry, the plan was overfulfilled by 11,800 cubic meters of raw wood.

The railroads have increased goods transportation by 2.7 percent in May. The electrified network was expanded by 97 kilometers and the Berlin Main Station was included. In the post and telecommunications sector, the planned achievements were realized.

The supply of essential and nonessential foods as well as industrial goods for the population was ensured in May. The combines and enterprises of the national economy provided 3 percent more consumer goods for the population as compared with last year. The net monetary income of the population rose 5 percent following the entry into force of the increased children's allowance. Services and repairs for the population were increased by 4 percent by the enterprises of the local supply economy.

In the individual sectors of industry, the following net production and labor productivity increase as well as the following reduction in prime costs per M100 goods production were achieved by the end of May:

	Net production	Labor productivity	Reduction in prime costs
		-- in percent --	
Coal and energy	2.9	2.1	1.0
Ore mining, metallurgy, and potash	9.2	9.5	2.2
Chemical industry	1.3	2.6	0.7 increase
Electrical engineering/ electronics	14.4	15.3	3.7
Heavy machinery and installation construction	6.4	6.9	2.1
Machine tools and processing machinery construction	8.7	9.5	2.7
General machinery, agricultural machinery, and vehicle construction	3.8	4.4	0.2
Light industry	3.7	4.5	0.7
Glass and ceramics industry	5.1	5.6	0.8
Bezirk-administered industry and foodstuffs industry	6.7	7.2	1.0
Geology	7.5	6.7	2.6

Within bezirk-administered industry, the following growth in net production and in the manufacture of finished products for the population, and the following reduction in prime costs per M100 goods production was achieved:

	Net production	Manufactured goods for the population	Reduction in prime costs
		-- in percent --	
Capital City of Berlin	12.2	4.1	1.9
Cottbus	10.3	4.8	2.0
Dresden	6.2	4.9	1.3
Erfurt	10.6	5.1	1.1
Frankfurt	5.8	4.4	2.4
Gera	10.1	4.4	1.4
Halle	10.3	1.5	1.9
Karl-Marx-Stadt	8.8	1.8	1.2
Leipzig	5.3	1.4	1.0
Magdeburg	11.0	5.8	2.2
Neubrandenburg	6.9	1.6	0.7
Potsdam	12.3	3.6	2.2
Rostock	3.9	2.5	0.7
Schwerin	12.0	7.3	1.5
Suhl	7.9	6.7	2.5

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS GDR CULTURAL LEAGUE

LD111022 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0200 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 11 Jun (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee has honored the Cultural League as an important social force in developing the advanced socialist society. A greetings addressed signed by Erich Honecker to the 11th national congress of the organization continues: "In a time when mankind is faced with the task of preventing a nuclear inferno the passionate commitment of the members of the Cultural League and of all cultural and intellectual workers in our Republic for peace has great importance. The peace program of the Soviet Union and of the socialist fraternal countries points the way to peace, humanism, and a happy future for mankind. It is deeply in accord with the humanistic traditions of the Cultural League to use the knowledge, ability, and creative action of every individual for further strengthening socialism in the struggle for peace."

The Cultural League makes an outstanding contribution to the development of a socialist national culture, to promoting an intellectual climate in which creativity and the willingness to work of working people is flourishing and in which the socialist way of life is developed.

The address places emphasis on the work of Cultural League members in societies, central working groups, and interest groups to open up and promote the socialist, antifascist, and humanistic cultural heritage. Citizens of all professions and age groups are active with great commitment and visible results in the protection and development of the environment, in the rational use of natural resources, in the care of the landscape and increasing its beauty. The Cultural League particularly supports the public effectivity of literature and art and promotes the creative exchange of views and discussion on works of art between artists and their public.

The Cultural League feels itself commited to an art that convincingly represents socialism, brings the greatness and beauty of what has been achieved to consciousness, and is irreplaceable for personal development.

In conclusion, the greetings address expresses the conviction that the congress will give important impulses for the contribution by the GDR Cultural League in the struggle for peace, for the further strengthening of the socialist state, for securing the alliance between the working class, and cooperative farmers and the intelligentsia, and for the further flowering of socialist national culture.

USSR FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT REVIEWED

LD191136 Budapest MTI in English 1010 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 19 (MTI) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and minister of foreign affairs, paid an official friendly visit to the Hungarian People's Republic June 17-19 on the invitation of Peter Varkonyi, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and minister of foreign affairs. Eduard Shevardnadze met Janos Kadar, general secretary of the HSWP, and held talks with Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The Soviet foreign minister laid a wreath on the Hungarian heroes' monument, the Szabadsag Square monument of Soviet Heroes and the Dozsa Gyorgy Street statue of V.I. Lenin. At the end of the visit, he held an international press conference.

Eduard Shevardnadze and Peter Varkonyi informed each other on the implementation of resolutions from the 13th congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the 27th congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. In this context, Eduard Shevardnadze pointed to the importance of the forthcoming session of the CPSU Central Committee. Discussions were held on timely international issues and Hungarian-Soviet relations.

It was expressed at the meeting that the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Hungarian people follow with deep sympathy and welcome the changes taking place in the Soviet Union, including implementation of the highly important programme adopted at the 27th congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and realization of measures passed by the January CPSU plenum to serve the transformation of socio-economic life and the improvement of socialist democracy. Openness, broadening democracy and the consistent carrying out of Lenin's nationality policy in multi-nationality Soviet Union contribute to the increasingly efficient unfolding of the creative energies of the Soviet people preparing to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, in the service of the envisaged objectives.

The foreign ministers discussed the importance of the Berlin session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee in contributing to the consolidation of international peace, security and cooperation and the intensification of favourable world political trends.

The parties stressed the vital importance for mankind to prevent a nuclear war, thwart armament in outer space and halt the arms race. The results of the Reykjavik meeting and the new Soviet proposals have presented an opportunity to destroy medium-range and tactical missiles in Europe and to abolish such nuclear weapons from Asia.

According to the two foreign ministers, favourable results could be achieved at the Vienna follow-up meeting in carrying out all the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act in a balanced and comprehensive manner, in raising the all-European process to new levels and in increasing its dynamism. Great importance was attached to the early beginning of talks on the reduction of European armed forces and conventional armaments. They support endeavours to remove the barriers to economic and commercial cooperation among European states, and they take a stand for the all-out enforcement of human rights and extensive cooperation in the humanitarian field. The Hungarian side upholds the Soviet proposals on the organization of a Moscow conference on humanitarian cooperation.

The parties stressed that in the present international situation it is particularly important for all countries of the world, great power, medium and small-sized countries, progressive and democratic forces to actively participate in preserving peace, promoting disarmament and creating a comprehensive system of international peace and security.

The talks, which took place in a cordial atmosphere and in the spirit of complete agreement and identity of views, served the strengthening of friendship and the development of cooperation between the two peoples and countries. Eduard Shevardnadze invited Peter Varkonyi for a visit to the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

MARJAI DEPARTS FOR GENEVA ECONOMIC FORUM

LD202241 Budapest MTI in English 1524 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 20 (MTI) -- On Saturday Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, left for the Geneva world economic forum of leading business people.

EUROPEAN OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS WITH HORN, VARKONYI

LD191931 Budapest MTI in English 1744 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 19 (MTI) -- Marcelino Oreja, secretary general of the Council of Europe, who is in Budapest on invitation of Ivan T. Berend, president of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, delivered a paper Friday at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, called "Joint Defence of Europe's Cultural Heritage", which was subject to a great deal of interest. Marcelino Oreja held talks with Gyula Horn, state secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on relations between the Council of Europe and Hungarian state and social bodies, and opportunities for cooperation.

The secretary general of the Council of Europe met Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi and Minister of Culture Bela Kopeczi.

DEPUTY PREMIER CSEHAK VISITS SWEDEN 11-17 JUN

AU211719 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] Deputy Premier Dr Judit Csehak paid an official visit in Sweden from 11 to 17 June at the invitation of the Swedish Government.

Dr Judit Csehak held a thorough exchange of views with Social Minister Gertrud Sigurdsen, and with Maj-Britt Sanlund, head of the Main Directorate for Health and Social Affairs, on the development of the two countries' cooperation in health care and social policy. Dr Judit Csehak signed a protocol on the extension of the existing Hungarian-Swedish health agreement.

Deputy Premier Judit Csehak held talks with Labor Affairs Minister Anna-Greta Leijon and Cultural Minister Bengt Goransson, as well as with Goeran Loefdahll, director of the State Cultural Council. Lori Lindahl, chairman of the Stockholm county council, gave a festive dinner in Dr Csehak's honor on 16 June.

Dr Judit Csehak returned to Budapest on 17 June

ENVIRONMENTALISTS OCCUPY AUSTRIAN EMBASSY

AU191317 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Activists of the Global 2000 environmental protection organization have occupied the Austrian Embassy in Budapest in a nonviolent action. The environmentalists are protesting against Austria's participation in the construction of the Nagymaros power plant. Global 2000 demands the establishment of an ecological commission to prepare a study on the power plant's environmental compatibility. The environmentalists intend to continue their protest until these two demands are met.

DEPUTY PREMIER BERECZ ON ECONOMIC CHANGE

LD200833 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Passages in quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpts] For the second time within a few weeks, enterprise managers have held a conference on the faster implementation of the structural transformation of industry, Gabor Dombovary reports at a somewhat greater length than is customary in this program. However, on this occasion, our editorial office considers that the material is worth the greater length.

[Dombovary] As Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi, said: The enterprise leaders, becoming acquainted with the program to change the structure, agreed with its main directions; namely with the systematic development of energetics, and forcing quality inspections, the wide-ranging use of electronization in the whole of industry, the development of biotechnology, and the improvement of the conditions of teaching and training.

In the coming months, we must concentrate on enlarging the sphere of activity of the enterprises, and this depends on the better use of international resources, said the minister of industry, who added that the task now is to coordinate the complex program and the ideas of the enterprises. The speeches followed the same line. [passage omitted]

The conference was addressed by Deputy Premier Frigyes Berecz. The following excerpts are some of the ideas he expressed in his speech.

[Berecz] "We are living in a period burdened with tensions, and the root of these tensions lies in the deterioration of the economic situation. We feel that a stage of development is coming to an end and we are at the beginning of another one. It can also be seen that by now it is not only economic activity that is involved; when the tension has social and political components as well, the changes also have to somehow extend to the system of links between the economy, society and politics."

[Dombovary] Frigyes Berecz went on to speak about financial matters, including the system of taxation, which is still being shaped.

[Berecz] "What is now happening causes some concern. Not only the complications surrounding the working out of the taxation system but also the pressures exerted by he enterprise sphere and the population are such that at the present time there is a process of retreat.

We are trying to introduce more and more elements into this taxation system, such as the aim that it should include tax concessions, in line with certain criteria, that it should promote exports, that it should provide some sort of long-term support for enterprises which cannot, in the long term, bear the burden of gross wages. If we are going to do this sort of thing, though this will be a different system of taxation, it will not be essentially different from the one that we have had up to now.

"We must, therefore, be strong in this sphere and must show understanding toward the endeavor. [as heard] What is even more important is that, in the final analysis, whenever we introduce this new system of taxation and whatever parameters we use, it will obviously be better than the present system. It will leave more money for those who manage well -- perhaps not as much as would be justified or as much as they would like -- but what is more important is that after the introduction of the system of taxation there should be an economic situation in Hungary in which the money that the taxation system leaves at the enterprises should be spent, invested usefully, in the interest of the process of development."

[Dombovary] The deputy premier went on to speak about the conflicts within the socialist market.

[Berecz] "Some sort of reshaped system of the CEMA is in the process of being evolved -- we are not yet at the threshold of its coming about. However, by now it is not only the Hungarians who say that if the whole of the CEMA wants to manage its economic affairs more effectively, then the socialist means of payment, or at least a proportion of it, should be convertible, a means of payment between ourselves. If we succeed in realizing this, and if a country can use its positive balance, if an enterprise can use its excess revenue for shopping freely, then we will have solved the problem and it will be possible to endeavor to achieve a positive balance within the sphere of socialist trade as well."

[Dombovary] The next issue concerned the liberalization of capitalist imports.

[Berecz] "Both from the point of view of ensuring the level of supplies and of creating the motivating force of import competition, this has to come about sooner or later. If we say that this is a strategic goal, this is a statement which not only I, but no one in the government will dispute. On the contrary, this is something that we are endeavoring to achieve. However, to get to the point where imports can be liberalized across the board, the Hungarian economy should achieve a positive balance of $800 million-$1 billion per year in the long-term. Last year there was a deficit of around $450 million; in the first half of the year a further deficit of $400 million on top of it. We must agree now that for at least 2,3, or 4 years the state must interfere. On the other hand, the state must agree with the enterprise sphere that it is not a matter of indifference of how we interfere. The point about quantity is something that the enterprise sphere must recognize and the point about the means, that the way it is done today is not the right way, is something that the government must recognize.

"What we must achieve is that from January 1988 a new system of permits should come into operation. The basic principles of this new system should become known by October this year at the latest, so that the imports required for the beginning of the year, the first days of the year, should be covered by permits and arranged in line with the new principles."

[Dombovary] The question of full employment and unemployment also arose.

[Berecz] "We now have to develop an institution within the framework of this economic policy that is currently being reshaped, whereby socialist society, in line with its fundamental principles, should continue to protect the citizen's right to an existence, to an income. It should ensure that they have an occupation where they can earn an income, while eliminating the protection of enterprises. We must end the situation whereby enterprises through their own faults, are unviable, make losses over a long period, and are rescued time and again. We must work out some sort of system for this, to ensure that workers who fall out of declining enterprises are caught by some sort of umbrella which directs them to their place, which secures for decent, honest, trained people their right to work."

[Dombovary] The deputy premier said the following concerning the relationship between the government and the enterprises -- the role of the regulators:

[Berecz] "I am confident that the system of regulators, that greatly merits the criticism which it receives today, is living its final hours, and that from 1988 we shall be able to work with something better, something that provides better incentives. Since we must motivate people to implement the program -- and this is a developmental program therefore a strategic plan, in other words a long-term plan -- the regulators should provide incentives and pressures in the long-term as well. In this sense a system of regulators must be worked out and introduced which can be calculated in the long-term as well.

"We are on our way toward a complex system of relations, a system of relations between the government and the enterprises, in which it is possible to state as a rule of the game that the government should not interfere at the enterprise level, because there are generally accepted rules of the game, rules which are well-known to the enterprises. There can be certain bilateral agreements on certain things, and then an enterprise can say: I shall fulfill these and then the government should not interfere any more. I think it is in this direction that we must go."

BRIEFS

ENERGY CONSUMPTION STATISTICS -- The people's economic plan for 1987 stipulated a 2 percent increase in national income and a 2-2.5 percent increase in industrial production. According to the plan, the energy consumption necessary for this can increase by a maximum of 2 percent, and thus should be around 1320-1334 petajoule [as published]. In January we consumed 5.9 percent more energy than a year before. In February, due to an improvement in the weather, we consumed 0.8 percent less, and in March, again, 4.1 percent more. Thus, the average energy consumption for the first quarter of the year increased by 3.1 percent, including a 1 percent increase in the consumption of production enterprises and a 6.1 percent increase in consumption among the population. The energy saving measures instituted last year led to savings equivalent to 51,000 metric tons of fuel. Among the energy sources used by the population, the consumption of natural gas increased the most dynamically. [Excerpts] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 6 Jun 87 p 5 AU]

GOVERNMENT REGRETS ACCIDENTAL SHELLING OF FRG SHIP

LD201822 Hamburg DPA in German 1758 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] Bonn, 20 Jun (DPA) -- The Polish Government has expressed its regret over the shelling of the Federal supply vessel Neckar in the Baltic. In addition, the Polish charge d'affaires in Bonn asked at the Foreign Ministry this afternoon that his government's sympathy be conveyed to the three seamen injured in the incident. The Polish side stressed that the shelling by a corvette had not at all been deliberate but purely accidental. A Bonn ministry spokesman stressed that the Federal Government reserves the right for a final comment.

TECTONIC TREMOR BURIES 15 LUBIN MINERS 20 JUN

LD201048 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Summary] A strong tectonic tremor occurred in the Lubin mining and metallurgical enterprise this morning, burying 15 miners working near Section Six. A rescue operation was immediately mounted. PAP has been informed that by 1130 rescue workers had succeeded in getting 11 miners out, 3 with serious injuries whose lives are not in danger. The others were uninjured. The rescue operation is continuing to recover the remaining four miners.

POPE DELIVERS 10 JUN SERMON TO TARNOW CLERGY

AU161148 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 11 Jun 87 pp 3, 4

[Sermon by Pope John Paul II at Vespers for Clergymen in Tarnow on 10 June]

[Text] "Do this in memory of me." (1 Corinthians 11:24).

Let us consider these words by St Paul during today's Vespers. Christ said during the Last Supper: "Take, eat, this is my body, which is broken for you: do this in remembrance of me...This cup is the new testament in my blood: this do ye, as oft as ye drink it, in remembrance of me." (ibidem 24,25)

This is what Christ says to the apostles on the eve of his agony and death on the cross. He indicates the bread and wine as a sign of the body and blood of his sacrifice on the cross. He establishes the Eucharist.

The Eucharist expresses the love with which Christ "loved us unto the end." (John 13:1)

He speaks to the apostles. Paul was not one of them at the time, but nevertheless he writes: "For I have received of the Lord that which also I delivered unto you." (1 Corinthians 11:23) He was not one of the apostles at the time, but he did become one later. He turned from a persecutor into an apostle. He became an apostle at the wish of Christ the resurrected, who called him back from the gates of Damascus.

So Christ also speaks these words to Paul. And he says them to everyone whom he has summoned to this same salutory Eucharistic mission over the ages. The Eucharist is his offering to the church. Thus, Christ speaks to the priests, for a priest is he who makes an offering. He is a servant of the Eucharist.

So Christ conveys his sacrifice to servants of the Eucharist and, consequently, speaks to everyone.

He is speaking to us gathered here, to all our brethren in the clergy on Polish soil, as well as in missions all over the world. He speaks to everyone, everywhere. We wish to consider the nature of the clerical mission, which, as the latest Vatican Council has made plain, possesses a universal nature.

Christ the Lord does not just say "teach this," he says "do this." This is important. The chaplaincy is a sacrament of the deed. It is the sacrament of Christ's deed of salvation and redemption commended into the hands of the apostles at the Last Supper.

And through the apostolic heritage, through the succession that exists within the church, this deed has been commended into our clerical hands.

Therefore, we are to perform the deed of Christ in remberance of him. The Eucharistic ceremony of offering bread and wine becomes a reminder of the ever-present Christ and a reminder of his death and resurrection.

Having been summoned via the sacrament to perform a special service toward God's people, we act "in persona Christi."

We act, and therefore we live.

Every Christian is an "alter Christus" by reason of his baptism, which "immerses him in the life-giving death of Christ."

And what are we to say about a priest who enacts this life-giving death everday, acting "in persona Christi"?

Brothers, consider what we committed ourselves to when we were ordained! Think what the Lord did to us, and is doing constantly! How good is the Lord!

We are servants of his death and resurrection. We are servants of the church, which lives in faith and hope of the second coming. In the second coming, the Lord will fulfill the destiny of the whole of creation. "We expect your coming in glory."

But before this happens, he, the Redeemer of the world, is giving to the Father every day everything that has been created. For he is the saviour of the world and of man. "He worketh all things after the counsel of his own will." (Ephesians 1:11)

Today, when the church in Tarnow has gathered before the figure of its daughter who has been beatified, let me call to mind a priest whom I knew in the latter part of his life, Father Wladyslaw Mendrala. I met him when he was a provost in Szczepanow, at a time when we were preparing to celebrate the birthday of St Stanislaw and the 900th anniversary of his office as bishop of Krakow.

At the beginning of World War II, this same priest was vicar of the parish to which Karolina Kozkowna belonged and in whose area she gave her life for Christ. This priest is bound to have given her Christ during the Eucharist. She must have heard from his lips about the love with which the savior loved "unto the end" those who were left on earth. And it was her lot to find her martyrlike "part" of this love "unto the end."

When saying that a priest is a servant of the Eucharist, I have in mind all of you here from nearby regions, and all clergymen from all over Poland, everyone who establishes a Eucharistic life for his parish by means of his deeds. What an important event for the life of every family and every parish is a child's first communion.

Father Mendral told me about the tradition involved in giving first communion to children in his parish, the tradition laid down by Pope Pius X. And he also spoke about many priests whose clerical path had commenced there.

The Eucharist does not only show who it was who "loved us unto the end." The Eucharist teaches us to love with this kind of love.

"A soul has to be given" is what Konstanty Michalski, the great Jagiellonian University professor, great authority on the human spirit, and a great priest, used to say.

"A soul has to be given" for "what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?" (Mark 8:37) The great surge in spirit with which the voice of the hidden Lord speaks out lies at the roots of the clerical mission. And the need arises to "give this spirit" because he himself paid the price of supreme love "unto the end" for every human soul.

My dear brothers! From the beginning to the end of our lives, our entire priesthood contains this love. Never let it die. Rekindle it with all your strength whenever it begins to die.

Minister! Ministry is the basic expression of the love with which Christ loved us. He said: "I came not to be ministered unto, but to minister." (Mark 10:45) Our ministry, too, is in his name.

People everywhere are waiting for a clerical testimony of this ministry. They are doing so not only in extensive rural parishes but also in the far more numerous Polish urban parishes, in workers' housing districts, in intelligentsia circles, everywhere.

They come to you, Polish clergymen and sisters, often having traveled a great distance. They seem to come from a different world than the one with which you have daily dealings; they seem to come from a world without God. Some of them have left their father's house a long time ago. Perhaps their concept of God and their faith in the church and priests is not always mature; sometimes they themselves cannot say exactly why they have come. People come to you who have been degraded and endangered in their humanity. They seek signs of a transformation. Let them find them in you. Let someone who seeks such signs never encounter indifference or mistrust. It is better to trust someone who might not deserve it than to lose someone who is hungry and thirsty for this trust.

Such an attitude conforms to the traditions of the Polish priesthood on Polish soil, as well as among Siberian exiles during national slavery and in prisons and concentration camps during the last occupation. [paragraph continues]

Priests who have shared their people's fate, and priests who were and remain close to the experience of their neighbors -- how many such priests one could name, including Father Jerzy [Popieluszko] from the Warsaw parish of St Stanislaw Kostka.

It would be dramatic if the material situation of clergymen and their freedom from many of the daily troubles with which laymen frequently have to cope created a kind of barrier between the clergy and the faithful. You are of the people and for the people. Remember that you are acting on behalf of the church, which is expressing in a particular way today its "preference" for the poor.

I know of all the wonderful deeds that priests, monks, and nuns have performed in this regard. One must proceed even further in this direction. Everything you do for the poor, weak, and persecuted is a wonderful chapter in the history of the church in Poland.

New times and conditions require new forms of this ministry. I know that new ideas about spiritual work and new forms of social work are being born in Poland.

Finally, a word about missions. I say this in a diocese that has particular achievements in this respect. I say this full of the feeling of responsibility that the bishop of Rome and Apostolic See has vis-a-vis the church's entire missionary activity. I express thanks for Polish missionaries. And I ask for more of them. "The harvest is plenteous, but the labourers are few" (Matthew 9:37) is what our Lord said.

We are returning to the eve of the Crucifixion, the time when our priesthood was born. We apply our hearts and minds to this "night," when Jesus was "betrayed," and to the words with which he established the Eucharist and made us his ministers.

"What shall I give the Lord for everything? What shall I give Him for everything that he has done for me?"

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS SOVIET RELATIONS, 'BLANK SPOTS'

AU121033 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Jun 87 p 4

[Marek Jaworski commentary: "Polish-Soviet Relations: Woven from Life"]

[Text] Polish-Soviet relations have always been closely followed by Western political circles, journalists, commentators, political scientists, and so-called Sovietologists. This is understandable in view of the Soviet Union's world role and the key place Poland occupies in the socialist camp. Nevertheless, it is difficult not to notice this interest has especially grown recently. To a certain extent this is illustrated by the questions that Warsaw correspondents from the Western press put to Minister Jerzy Urban during his weekly press conferences. This is also attested to by the increase in the number of articles on this subject that have been appearing in the columns of leading Western newspapers.

The "Declaration on Cooperation in the Fields of Ideology, Science, and Culture" recently signed in Moscow by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev in a certain sense confirms the validity of the many suggestions previously advanced in articles of this kind by careful observers. These observers maintained that there had been a further strengthening of Polish-Soviet relations and a deepening of the atmosphere of mutual confidence, as if a qualitative change had occurred in relations. Various aspects of this process have been arousing interest. On this occasion this is perhaps due less to the implications of continued expansion of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation and rather more to the sphere of phenomena the declaration addresses. Thus, it is not so much a question of base as of superstructure.

"The Soviet Union is currently executing a sharp shift... As we know People's Poland also finds itself at a turning point." These words, spoken by Mikhail Gorbachev during festivities at the Kremlin, clearly indicate that the current problems our states face are similar and sometimes even identicial. this naturally encourages deepening mutual interest toward finding a common approach to these problems and expanding the exchange of experiences. Identifying such similarities and differences can be very helpful in effecting practical improvements to socialism and improving the lives of our peoples. It should also contribute to the development of the theory of socialism, the science of Marxism-Leninism, and ideology by, inter alia, linking them more closely to life.

Mikhail Gorbachev has said that it is theory's job to indicate paths for practice and answer the questions posed by practice. Thus, a relentless battle should be waged against dogmatism and hermeneutics, that is to say, against an approach that is limited to commenting on the classics. Marx's theory is not something finished and inviolable -- he recalled Lenin's words in this context -- but only a foundation for a science that socialists should develop in every direction if they do not want to fall behind life.

It is a fact that, during recent decades, contemporary Marxist theory has often diverged from reality, has failed to keep up with, or has rushed far ahead of reality and has prematurely associated reality with the vision of a so-called developed socialist society and national, ethical, and political unity. Theory easily succumbed to the pressure of various arbitrary programs and resolutions; it frequently took these to be a description of reality, and by doing so distorted its relation to facts. In this way it became a pseudotheory. This is why today there is an urgent need to return their appropriate roles to theory and the social sciences. "These sciences" -- states the Moscow, PZPR, and CPSU declaration -- "should counter arbitrariness and ill-considered decisions, they should create a climate of intellectual activity, and ensure that an appropriate ethical state is obtained in society. The authority of communists depends on the boldness of their theoretical thought, on what classical Marxists described as a realistic understanding of socialism. This is because without this there is a decline in the ability to note the everyday concerns of working people and to react in good time to everything that hinders and hampers the development of society."

These are important words that crown a certain stage during the recent lively discussions taking place among both Polish and Soviet Marxists, discussions that serve as a reminder that the cardinal Marxist injunction is to search for reality in social and economic facts and not in some form of "wishfulness" contained in declarations, resolutions, and worlds. A discrepancy between theory and practice serves neither theory nor practice well. Surely no one has any doubts about this any more. Creative development, as the declaration stresses, cannot occur without overcoming manifestations of routine, inertia, and dogmatism.

Another aspect of the Moscow declaration that has attracted widespread attention is the statement about the democratization of collaboration between the two states and its partner-like and equal character. Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski said equality in our relations is being strengthened. He recalled that the essence of these relations is: mutual confidence, respect for national dignity, and the independence of ways and solutions. Jaruselski said: "This expresses the principle of every party's responsibility before its own people and the simultaneous internationalist concern about the unity and welfare of our entire community."

In this respect, there is a need for a creative contribution by Marxist theoreticians who face the duty of conducting a penetrating dialectical examination of the internal social situation and the tensions and threats created as well as ways of diffusing them. This duty stems not only from their responsibility toward their own nation -- to repeat Jaruzelski's words -- but also from internationalist concern about the unity and welfare of the entire socialist community. This is because these internal tensions and dangers do not remain in isolation but tend to penetrate borders and arouse the justified disquiet of partners and friends.

The Moscow, PZPR, and CPSU declaration has announced the removal of all the "blank spots" that have appeared in official historiography concerning relations between both countries, parties, and peoples. Thus, it has announced a conscientious and scholarly elucidation of all the episodes, even the most dramatic ones, that have accumulated in our histories. Both sides have endeavored not to talk about them in the past, in the belief that they will be forgotten in an era in which such strong mutual friendship has been established. However, these "blank spots" have become the prey of hostile propaganda and various native political troublemakers, who have elaborated on them in their own way and in a manner foreign to the interests of both peoples. The declaration reads: "History should not be the subject of ideological speculation or serve as a pretext for inflaming nationalist passions. Viewing the issue in this way, we are guided by a common responsibility for the future, for the further development of fraternal Polish-Soviet relations."

A certain group of Western commentators was most struck by this part of the declaration. Is it really their intention to get rid of such a great amount of provocative ammunition? This seems to be the question that was asked incredulously. The answer is yes. The statements made by both parties in the declaration are clear: "Nothing should burden cooperation and friendship between future generations of Poles and Soviets. We will not leave our children and grandchildren unresolved problems."

Of course, this does not mean that historians will produce works that will completely clear up these "blank spots" tomorrow or the day after tomorrow. Works by historians are not written overnight. Scholars have not examined and written about all the archives that exist. The words contained in the declaration issued by the two parties should not be treated as a sensation that immediately explodes to its full extent, but these words will certainly be kept.

This was presaged by the first session of the Joint PPR-USSR Joint Commission of Party Historians for matters pertaining to relations between the two countries, which took place in Moscow from 18-20 May. The commission set out the main lines and forms of cooperation and examined concrete research proposals, research that will be conducted on a broader source base. The Soviet side presented Polish scholars with many documents of great historical significance. [paragraph continues]

Commenting on the meeting, Professor Jarem Maciszewski, the chairman of the Polish section of the commission, said that the jointly drafted research plan contains many proposals, intentions, and recommendations for institutions and organizations of learning and for politicians. The topics to be discussed at the next meeting, which will take place in Warsaw, were also outlined. Prof Maciszewski said: "We will go further at the meeting or, to be more accurate, we will go into matters more deeply.

Theory, political practice, and ideology must be closer to life, they must be woven from life. This was the main message contained in the Moscow, PZPR, and CPSU declaration; the message of two parties today traveling a common road to socialism in its fullest sense and that are closer together than ever before.

CUBA'S MALMIERCA SIGNS AGREEMENT, MEETS LEADERS

Updates Cooperation Agreement

PA191439 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski have signed in Warsaw the renewal of the scientific, cultural, and educational agreement that updates the one signed by the two countries in 1961. The two foreign ministers expressed their governments' satisfaction over this new step, which will help strengthen bilateral cooperation. Malmierca added that the document is an expression of the good relations between Cuba and Poland, while Orzechowski said the agreement is testimony of the close ties between the two peoples and a further step in socialist integration. The Cuban foreign minister is on an official 6-day visit to Poland.

Views Relations With Jaruzelski

LD191955 Warsaw PAP in English 1802 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 19 -- PUWP CC First Secretary and Poland's President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today Cuban Minister of Foreign Affairs Isidoro Malmierca, now on an official visit to this country.

The two discussed aspects of bilateral relations, pointing to the favourable development of political contacts between the two states and to the need and possibilities to seek and develop forms of comprehensive bilateral cooperation. They also exchanged views on key international problems and main assumptions and directions of foreign policy of the two countries. In this context they discussed the Polish plan to reduce armaments and to increase confidence in central Europe.

Wojciech Jaruzelski briefed the Cuban minister on the socio-economic processes taking place in Poland. The Cuban foreign minister in his turn spoke about the fundamental problems and experience of socialist construction in Cuba. The meeting was attended by Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski.

Also today, the Cuban minister was received by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner. They discussed the state of the Polish-Cuban economic cooperation and trade, stressing the need to intensify cooperation based on the guidelines included in the Long-Term Programme of Cooperation, Coproduction and Socialist Economic Integrity Till 2000.

The Cuban guest met here today with Political Bureau Member and PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek to discuss the development of Polish-Cuban relations. The two men expressed satisfaction over the favourably developing cooperation between the PUWP and the Communist Party of Cuba and pointing to prospects of its further development.

Isidoro Malmierca met also with Minister-Head of the Office for Religious Affairs Wladyslaw Loranc.

Tours Krakow With Kinast

LD202043 Warsaw PAP in English 1549 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 20 -- Visiting Cuba's Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, now on an official visit in Poland, toured Krakow today. The Cuban guest saw treasures of culture and national relics gathered in the Royal Castle of Wawel and toured Krakow's historical monuments. The head of Cuban diplomacy was accompanied by Poland's Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Jan Kinast, Krakow's officials and Polish and Cuban ambassadors.

COLOMBIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD212151 Warsaw PAP in English 1951 GMT 21 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 21 -- Colombian Foreign Minister Julio Londono Paredes arrived in Poland today on an official visit at the invitation from his Polish counterpart Marian Orzechowski.

Londono was greeted at the Warsaw Okecie Airport by Orzechowski and other representatives of the Polish Foreign Ministry. Also present were Ambassador of Poland to Colombia Andrzej Jedynak and Colombian Ambassador Alvaro Escallon Villa.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES CULTURE, PARTY WORK 19 MAY

AU281506 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 May 87 pp 1, 2

[Text] PAP -- At its 19 May session the Politburo examined the social and political situation in creative communities and on this basis laid down party tasks.

Polish culture is an important element of national development and, as a humanist-moral phenomenon, helps to foster man's attitudes to work and his patriotic and civic duties for the good of society. The cultural policy of the party and the socialist state continues to produce tangible results in many areas of creative work.

The party favors promoting all valuable cultural achievements. It supports creative activities imbued with humanist, moral, and progressive values. Reaching beyond emotions and divisions, it seeks to promote that which is of supreme importance to the development of national culture and to cultural identity.

The party's presence and work among those who create culture is to induce creative people to serve the good of the country and the cause of socialism. The policy of national accords, which the party continues to invariably follow, is responsible for the evolution of many attitudes. [paragraph continues]

This attests to the growing resolve of creative communities to engage in constructive cooperation and to develop national culture. Most artistic people welcome the state leadership's efforts to induce the broadest sections of society to support our democratic transformations.

Creative communities are increasingly able to influence decisions on the working conditions of artistic people and on propagating their works. The laws on the National Culture Council, artistic institutions, and the propagation of culture have produced positive results.

At present creative and artistic people continue to comprehensively discuss the social duties of culture, the organization of artistic and community life, and social problems. The primary forum of this decision is the National Culture Council, the creative unions, which continue to consolidate and increase, and the party teams of people who create culture.

Changes in structures and organizational forms should make it possible for individual echelons of culture to operate flexibly and to react to the needs of the development of social life, to technological and cultural progress, and to international relations.

State patronage should actively and inspiringly fulfill its functions to help develop the image of Polish culture in line with ideals of socialist humanism and to make cultural achievements accessible to everyone. These tasks must be accomplished in ever closer cooperation with creative unions, the National Culture Council, and political, trade union, and social organizations.

Mass media should increase the popularization of the bodies' work and social initiatives and publicize contacts and cooperation with unaffiliated creative workers. Television has special duties in popularizing the most valuable Polish and world creative work and in assisting the completion of new works.

The Politburo asked for accelerating the final edition of the Program for Cultural Development Up to the Year 2000 and expressed the conviction that creative people will do their best in stressing important anniversaries of our national life -- the 200th anniversary of the 3d May Constitution, 70th anniversary of our independence, and the 40th anniversary of the PZPR Unification Congress. The celebration will coincide with important cultural events such as the completion of the building for the national library and the publication of the first volumes of the great national encyclopedia, the encyclopedia of national culture, and the great dictionary of the Polish language.

The Politburo asked the government to consider possibilities for assigning additional funds to meet most urgent needs of cultural units and artistic communities. It also stressed that cultural institutions should intensify their efforts to make economies, eliminate bureaucratic exceses and unjustified expenditure, and use economic and fiscal solutions that can eliminate waste and increase thrift. It is necessary to devise a unified system of financing and rewarding entertainment activities and to restructure the network of state and private artistic and popular entertainment institutions.

We must take special care of young creative people, the Politburo noted. Those of outstanding ability should be helped in creating and rapidly publishing their work though a suitable promotional system that should excel in relating the advancement of talented invidiuals to the ideological needs of socialist culture. We should also improve our ability to identify cultural aspirations of the young generation and address better proposals to young people.

The Politburo stressed that the main goals of party work among creative people is to increase the number, militancy, and discipline of PZPR members, and to renew ideological life. The most urgent task of the party's cultural policy is to support qualitative changes in Polish culture and to promote good examples. The community discussion about the values that art propagates now and in the future should be expanded still further. The same applies to the discussion about art's national and civic tasks and about the position and social influence of creative people.

Primary party organizations and party members operating in creative communities should pay special attention to these issues. It is primarily from them that we expect initiative, inspiration, and ability to work with nonparty people and to attract them for the program of PZPR cultural policy. Every party organization should consult the 19th plenum resolution and honestly establish how far this resolution has been fulfilled.

The Politburo examined issues of promoting Polish culture and art abroad. Polish culture continues to contribute important values to international culture and to promote the authority of socialist Poland and peaceful cooperation among nations. However, the present presentation of Polish culture in the world does not do justice to our artistic achievements, potential, and aspirations. The system of cultural promotion should be urgently adapted to the requirements of growing international exchanges and of our efforts to ensure the most complete presentation of our cultural achievements in the past 20 centuries. The Moscow "Declaration on Polish-Soviet Cooperation in Ideology, Science, and Culture" makes it possible to radically increase by millions the number of viewers and readers of Polish works. This declaration opens a new stage of Polish-Soviet cultural cooperation.

The Politburo supports the creative communities' proposal to set up a Polish culture foundation to collect funds and coordinate and sponsor various functions popularizing our culture abroad. The Politburo studies proposals to set up institutions responsible for propagating printed matter, phonographic, and video materials. This should help promote the works of and create new incentives for creative people. The institutions must operate in line with requirements posed by the economic reform, which includes principles of competitiveness.

The Politburo examined information about our economic situation after the first 4 months of this year and about potential dangers to implementing the Central Annual Plan. The economy continues to regain its planned functioning, following its weakening at the beginning of the winter. New signs of regeneration appeared as early as last February; this was confirmed by results in March and April. Production arrears are being slowly eliminated, but the effectiveness of production and the state of balance are out of tune with planned indexes.

Compared with the corresponding period in 1986, industrial production increased 2.6 percent in the first 4 months of this year. The production of construction trades was less than the planned increase of 3 percent in the same period, although the completion of apartments increased 1.3 percent compared with the first 4 months in 1986. The export to socialist countries only slightly surpassed last year's level. The export to capitalist countries increased 6 percent.

The Politburo noted that economic results in the first 4 months of the year are not too bad in view of winter losses and upsets, but that there is serious danger that the 1987 Central Annual Plan may not be fulfilled and that this danger is mainly rooted in difficulties in the supply of raw and other materials and technical equipment. There is an acute shortage of important semifinished goods such as rolled articles, polythylene, synthetic compounds, and component parts for paints and varnishes.

Supply difficulties have been caused by production arrears in the sectors producing raw and other materials and by delays in imported supplies. The production of these sectors was affected by severe winter conditions. We can accelerate imported supplies if we increase our exports suitably and if we normalize our fiscal and trade cooperation with capitalist countries.

Our exports are still too slow in view of our needs and enterprises' efforts to increase them are inadequate. That is why many tasks of this year's plan are in danger of not being fulfilled and the export-orientation of our economy may not be effected. In the long run the lack of progress in this regard will hinder us in proving production effectiveness and in achieving the economic goals stipulated by the national socioeconomic plan up to 1990.

The Politburo stressed that for the sake of development it is necessary to exploit more effectively the instruments with which export production is stimulated. At the same time, various barriers, including the administrative ones, that hinder initiative and militancy in attracting foreign markets for our products must be resolutely eliminated.

Fiscal-market balance is facing serious dangers. Although the development of consumer goods supplies is relatively high, uncertainties continue to be created by two other elements of balance -- prices and personal incomes. Price hikes are lower than stipulated by the Central Annual Plan, but wages in enterprises continue to increase faster than planned. The plan stipulates increases between 14 and 15 percent, but actual wage increases in industry amount to 20 percent on average. As in previous years, wage increases were boosted by high profit bonuses in the first 4 months of this year. Calculations show that in some enterprises wages included in overall costs have increased over and above the 12-percent increase stipulated by the Central Annual Plan. Should this trend continue to the end of 1987, the enterprises concerned would have to pay very large amounts of taxes for wages in excess of legal norms and would lose all subsidies and taxation reliefs. This indicates that managers indulge in serious economic mismanagement and show a lack of responsibility. Founding bodies and party organizations in enterprises cannot be indifferent to such practices.

The Politburo accepted the government's proposals in this connection and ordered consistent implementation of legal enactments. PZPR Control-Auditing Commissions should hold cautionary talks with party members active in enterprise managements that fail to observe these enactments.

Eliminating winter arrears increases production costs and endangers the implementation of the annual plans for improvements in effectiveness. In the first 4 months of this year the energy intensiveness of industrial production increased 2.2 percent compared with the planned increase of 2.2-2.5 percent in 1987. The 2.2 percent increase was caused by severe frost and other factors. Exploitation of working time has deteriorated. Losses can be recouped and effectiveness can be increased if enterprises boost thrift.

The Politburo noted that consistent efforts to tone down the results of the severe winter should not weaken qualitative changes begun with the 10th party congress, especially those relating to intensifying economic management, restructuring industry, and accelerating scientific-technological progress. That is why implementation of the Council of Ministers decisions on eliminating winter arrears and overcoming dangers to this year's plan must go hand in hand with consistent implementation of the third plenum decisions.

When evaluating the implementation of the third plenum resolutions, the Politburo examined a report on propagating the brigade system of production. This system continues to develop slowly but brigades have begun working in 400 industrial and 500 construction enterprises. This system helps to harmoniously merge the demands of production effectiveness and humanization with the development of proper relations in workers teams and with increasing their responsibility for production decisions and results.

The Politburo noted that party echelons and organizations as well as ministerial and enterprises managements should be more militant in propagating the brigade forms of production and especially valuable practical experience and encourage existing teams to change into partnerlike groups responsible for their own cost effectiveness analyses. Subjective obstacles to the development of the brigade system must be eliminated with increasing energy. Their elimination is the duty of socioeconomic aktivs. Youth organizations should do much more in promoting the brigade system of production.

The development of this system is part and parcel of the second stage of economic reform. The main principles of this stage are: economic compulsion, cost effectiveness analysis at every job, and close relation between wages and actual production. The brigade system fully satisfied these principles.

Approving of the present principles of the development of brigades, the Politburo recommends more militant efforts on the part of the center studying self-management issues to examine problems as they arise in this regard. Ministerial and local commissions for reviewing structures and certifying jobs should take more care in analyzing difficulties in organizing brigades and in studying conditions most favorable to brigades. The Ministry of Labor, Wages, and Social Affairs and founding bodies should play an important role in improving model solutions for individual sectors.

The Politburo accepted the evaluation of promoting the brigade system of production organization. This evaluation will be submitted to Central Committee members at the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum in line with the resolution of the third plenum.

'COMMUNIQUE' ON SOMALI PRESIDENT'S VISIT

AU212015 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 18 Jun 87 pp 1, 5

["Joint Communique" on Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre's visit to Romania from 15-17 June]

[Text] 1. At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre, general secretary of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party [SRSP] and president of the Somali Democratic Republic, as head of a party and state delegation paid an official friendship visit to the SR of Romania from 15-17 June 1987.

2. The general secretary of the SRSP and president of the Somali Democratic Republic and the people accompanying him visited economic units and sociocultural establishments in Bucharest.

3. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre, SRSP general secretary and president of the Somali Democratic Republic, conducted official talks which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

During the talks, the two party and state leaders briefed each other on the current concerns regarding the development of their countries and made a thorough analysis of the ways and means aimed at developing relations of friendship between the two parties and states. They also exchanged views on major international issues.

I

4. Examining the development stage of relations between the SR of Romania and the Somali Democratic Republic, the two presidents expressed satisfaction with the constant development of relations of friendship between the two countries and agreed that those relations should be strengthened even more and at all levels of common interest, which would be in keeping with the basic interests of the Romanian and Somali peoples and with the general cause of peace, cooperation, and understanding in the world.

5. Stressing the particular importance of economic relations for developing relations between the two countries in general and taking into consideration the possibilities available in their national economies and the priorities in their socioeconomic development programs, the two presidents agreed to act to increase trade exchanges and to develop economic cooperation in industry, mining, geology, agriculture, fishery, and in other areas of common interest.

6. The two presidents valued the results of the last session of the joint commission for economic and technical cooperation which took place in Bucharest and decided that the competent bodies of the two countries should adopt the necessary measures to implement the understandings concluded in the best of conditions.

7. The RCP secretary general and the SRSP general secretary valued the ties established between the two parties and emphasized the importance of developing this cooperation to strengthen relations of friendship and solidarity between the two countries and peoples.

They also emphasized the importance of intensifying relations between the two governments, between trade union, women's, youth, and other mass organizations.

II

8. Examining the international political and economic situation, the president of the SR of Romania and the president of the Somali Democratic Republic noted with satisfaction their identity of views on major issues confronting humanity.

9. The two party and state leaders expressed their profound concern about the particularly serious and complex situation in the world as a result of an unprecedented intensification of the arms race, of the stockpiling of huge amounts of weapons, especially nuclear weapons, and as a result of the preservation of conflicts in various parts of the world and the continuation of the policy of the use and threat of force, of interference in domestic affairs, and of violating the independence and freedom of some states.

The two sides expressed concern about the deterioration of the world economic situation, especially the situation of the developing countries, about the accumulation of increasingly greater wealth in the hands of a limited group while the great majority of developing states in the world become more and more poor. The two presidents emphasized that the intensification of the contradiction between rich and poor countries shows a tendency of becoming the greatest present-day contradiction.

The presidents of Romania and Somalia stressed their conviction that peace, security, progress, and cooperation in the world can be ensured only through the strict application in relations between states and peoples of the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, refraining from the use or threat of force, respect for people's right to independently decide on their destiny and on their independent socioeconomic development road, and of the political settlement -- through negotiations -- of all disputes between states. Romania and Somalia favored the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the territory of other states in all tense areas in the world and on the African Continent.

III

10. Stressing the constant increase in the danger of a new world war, which would inevitably turn into a nuclear catastrophe, the two presidents agreed that the basic issue of our time is firmly halting the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, completely eliminating nuclear weapons, radically reducing conventional weapons, and struggling for new relations of equality and for active cooperation and lasting peace throughout the world.

11. The two presidents spoke out for a tangible and comprehensive disarmament program which should focus on eliminating nuclear weapons and should also include a cut in conventional weapons, in troops, and military expenditures.

For this purpose, Romania and Somalia favor the adoption of urgent measures aimed at a step-by-step elimination of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and at independently solving the various problems and aspects of nuclear and general disarmament, without making them dependent on each other. The two sides support an agreement on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and on operational-tactical missiles.

The two leaders believe that on the basis of proposals made both by the Soviet Union and the United States of America an agreement can be reached this year on the withdrawal of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe as a first step toward eliminating all nuclear weapons on the continent and toward the future total elimination of all nuclear weapons throughout the world.

The two countries advocate the adoption of firm measures to reduce conventional weapons, troops, and military expenditures to reduce them by at least 25 percent by 1990 and by 50 percent by the end of the century.

The president of Romania and the president of Somalia agreed that by reducing weapons, troops, and military expenditures important human, financial, and material means would be made available which could be utilized for the socioeconomic development requirements of each country and for supporting the efforts for progress of the developing countries.

President Mohamed Siad Barre highly valued President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiative regarding the 5 percent cut in weapons, troops, and military expenditures and emphasized that this step is a significant example within the efforts that are being made to effectively take concrete steps on the road of disarmament.

12. The two presidents stressed the need to stop any kind of nuclear testing and spoke out for the conclusion of an international agreement aimed at banning nuclear testing.

13. Romania and Somalia believe that all states in the world should use outer space -- as an asset of the whole of humanity -- solely for peaceful purposes. They also believe that up to the achievement of an appropriate agreement aimed at banning the militarization of outer space, any action of militarizing outer space should stop.

14. The two presidents expressed their hope that the current Vienna all-European meeting for security and cooperation in Europe will discuss and adopt effective measures that will bring about real progress in establishing a lasting system of security on the European Continent and especially in concluding appropriate agreements on the road of achieving nuclear and conventional disarmament, of strengthening trust and cooperation on the continent, of expanding trade exchanges, production sharing, and cooperation in the area of science, technology, culture, and on the road of developing cooperation among all states on the continent.

15. The president of the Somali Democratic Republic highly valued Romania's initiative aimed at turning the Balkans into a zone of peace, cooperation, and goodneighborliness, free from nuclear and chemical weapons and without foreign military bases. At the same time, the two countries support the creation of such zones in northern and central Europe and in other parts of the world, including the area of the Indian Ocean, a fact that would contribute to the improvement of the international situation and to detente and better understanding in the world.

IV

16. Examining the situation in Africa, the two party and state leaders stressed the achievements attained by the African people in their struggle for freedom and national independence, for socioeconomic development, and for expanding cooperation between themselves and strengthening their unity of political action in Africa and internationally. They also expressed concern about constant intervention in the domestic affairs of the African countries.

The two presidents emphasized the difficulties the African countries are going through as a result of the world economic crisis, difficulties which are aggravated by the burden of foreign debts, by natural calamaties, and other disasters. They stressed the need for the African countries to take effective action at home and in the world arena to overcome those difficulties, to strengthen their economies, and to capitalize on the natural resources they have.

17. Examining the situation in the Horn of Africa, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Mohamed Siad Barre -- concerned about the need to consolidate peace in that area -- spoke out for the settlement of all problems solely by political means and negotiations in the belief that this is in keeping with the interests of the free and independent development of the states in that area, of peace, security, and understanding on the African Continent and throughout the world. They hailed the efforts that are being made for this purpose and expressed the hope that the current initiatives, which are a positive step, will be successful, so that a just, complete, and lasting solution to the problems in that area will be achieved based on the rights of the respective peoples.

18. Reasserting their peoples' solidarity with the struggle of African peoples for completely eliminating colonialism and of any form of domination and oppression, for defending and strengthening national independence, and for independent social and economic development, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Mohamed Siad Barre very firmly condemned South Africa's aggressive acts against neighboring independent states, apartheid, and the repressive measures by the Pretoria authorities against the majority African population in that country.

19. Expressing their countries' active support for the just struggle waged by the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], their only legitimate representative, to win national independence, the two presidents agreed to continue, together with the other states, their efforts in the international arena to rapidly achieve Namibia's independence on the basis of the application of the UN Security Council Resolution 435.

20. President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Mohamed Siad Barre emphasized the need to strengthen cooperation among the African peoples and the important role devolving on the OAU in developing cooperation among the countries on that continent, in rallying their efforts to ensure socioeconomic development and strengthen independence, and in solving the problems between the states in that area by political means.

V

21. Examining the situation in the Middle East, the presidents of Romania and Somalia believe that a global, just, and lasting peace in that part of the world should be based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, on the recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable right to self-determination and the creation of their own state, and on guaranteeing the independence and sovereignty of all states in that area.

To achieve a global solution to the Middle East problems, the two presidents spoke out for a UN-sponsored international conference which should be attended by all sides involved, including the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and for the creation of a preparatory committee for this purpose.

22. President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Mohamed Siad Barre expressed their concern about the continuation of the war between Iran and Iraq. They spoke out for renouncing any military actions and for proceeding with negotiations in order to achieve a peaceful solution to problems between the two states in the interests of both peoples.

VI

23. The president of Romania and the president of Somalia believe that an imperative requirement for the peoples' peace and security is the elimination of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new world economic order. For this purpose, the two presidents speak out for convening a special conference within the United Nations which should be attended on an equal footing both by the developing and developed countries with a view to achieving a global solution to the problems of underdevelopment, including the problems of extremely steep foreign debts, and establishing a new international economic order based on complete equality and equity which will favor a more rapid progress of all peoples and primarily of the countries lagging behind. The two sides also speak out for organizing a summit conference of the developing countries to establish a common platform for negotiations with the developed countries and to ensure their independent socioeconomic development.

Romania and Somalia struggle to strengthen unity and cooperation among the developing countries. They emphasize that relations among the developing countries must be based on the principles of respect for independence and sovereignty, expanding the forms of production sharing and trade exchanges based on equality and mutual advantage.

24. The presidents of the two countries believe that firm measures must be taken to achieve a global, political-economic solution to the problem of the developing countries' foreign debts on the basis of criteria and principles that will take account of the level of development of debtor countries, especially of the level of the poorest ones, of their payment possibilities, and of the efforts those countries must make to ensure their socioeconomic progress. The two presidents also believe that it is necessary to find a way to reduce and establish reasonable interests and to ensure the granting of fresh advantageous credits to the developing countries to further their socioeconomic development.

25. The president of the SR of Romania and the president of the Somali Democratic Republic believe that the complex problems confronting humanity require an active and equal participation in the international activity of all states, irrespective of their size and social system, especially the participation of the small and medium-size countries and of the developing and nonaligned countries which constitute the great majority of the work and are able to make an important contribution to the positive progress of all international activities.

The two presidents emphasized the importance of the Nonaligned Movement and its positive role in resolving the problems of the present-day world and in affirming a new and democratic policy of freedom, independence, and respect for each people's right to freely choose its socioeconomic development road. They stressed the importance of the decisions adopted by the Harare Conference of the Chiefs of State and Government of Nonaligned Countries aimed at achieving disarmament and at eliminating sources of conflict by political means, and at ensuring peace in the world.

27. Romania and Somalia believe that the United Nations is the most suitable international forum to democratically discuss and solve the problems of the present-day world. They speak out for enhancing the role of the United Nations and of international organizations in the interests of each nation, of peace, and international cooperation.

28. President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Mohamed Siad Barre once again expressed the determination to act to intensify cooperation in the international arena, within the United Nations and its specialized bodies, within the "Group of the 77" and the Nonaligned Movement with a view to increasing their contribution to the settlement of the major problems of the present-day world.

29. The president of the SR of Romania and the president of the Samali Democratic Republic expressed their complete satisfaction with the Romnanian-Somali summit meeting, with the understandings they arrived at in the belief that these understandings will be a fresh and valuable contribution to intensifying relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and countries in the interest of the Romanian and Somali peoples and of the cause of peace, progress, and international cooperation.

30. Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre, SRSP general secretary and president of the Somali Democratic Republic, expressed warm thanks to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and to the friendly Romanian people for the special hospitatlity and welcome he enjoyed during the visit.

31. The SRSP general secretary and president of the Somali Democratic Republic, Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre, extended an invitation to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and to Comrade Elena Ceausescu, to pay an official visit of friendship to the Somali Democratic Republic. The invitation was accepted with pleasure; the date of the visit will be agreed on through diplomatic channels.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Somali Democratic Republic.

Visit Ends

AU211648 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1447 GMT 21 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/6/1987 -- After his official visit to Romania, Mohamed Siad Barre, secretary-general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, president of the Somali Democratic Republic, paid visits to the Danube-Black Sea Canal, the port of Constanta and the ship-building enterprise in the locality the Palas sheep- and goat-breeding research and production institute as well as to tourist spots on the Black Sea coast over June 18-20.

Sunday morning President Mohamed Siad Barre left Romania. The guest was seen off at Mihail Kogalniceany Airport by Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice president of the State Council, and by other officials.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON USSR FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Meets With Dizdarevic

LD191936 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1758 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 19 Jun (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze began official talks this morning which were, for the most part, devoted to bilateral relations.

This was the first of three official meetings envisaged between the Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs and the USSR foreign minister, who will continue their exchange of views during informal meetings in Belgrade and Dubrovnik. [passage omitted]

Cooperation between Yugoslavia and the USSR is developing on the principle of mutual benefit, Shevardnadze said, and assessed that it is essential to discover solutions for overcoming a certain stagnation in economic cooperation.

Raif Dizdarevic also assessed the development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations as positive. A major contribution in this direction in his assessment was last year's visit to the USSR by Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Dizdarevic stressed that Yugoslavia attaches great importance to the forthcoming visit of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which ought, as has been agreed in principle, to be realized this year.

The Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs underscored the importance of the principles on which cooperation between the two countries is developing -- the principles of complete equality, independence, full understanding, openness, respect for differences in each others' international position, and in the specific paths of internal development. In this context he recalled the Belgrade Declaration and the Moscow Statement, pointing to the lasting value of these documents. Cooperation on these principles, Dizdarevic added, has enabled such a high level of mutual relations to be achieved. Dizdarevic assessed that Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation is having a positive impact on international relations in general.

Recalling the very intensive cooperation in all spheres and the cooperation between republics, towns, and other institutions, Raif Dizdarevic stressed during the talks that over the last few years mutual trust has been strengthened and that a dialogue can now be conducted on questions where our views are similar but where there are differences of opinion.

The Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs stressed Yugoslavia's interest in developing good and friendly relations with the USSR. He said that the process of democratization in Soviet society is viewed with sympathy in Yugoslavia and is something, he assessed, which also has a positive influence on international relations.

Dizdarevic pointed to the usefulness of the meetings between the leading personalities of the two countries. The Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs spoke in particular about economic cooperation, stressing that great results have been achieved in this sphere. It is now vital, Dizdarevic stressed, for a balance in economic trade to be achieved and for higher forms of economic cooperation to be developed. The Yugoslav-Soviet dialogue continues this afternoon.

Belgrade Radio on Meeting

AU191559 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Branislav Canak report on "official Yugoslav-Soviet talks"]

[Text] In a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, Eduard Shevardnadze said at the beginning of the talks that the Soviet leadership attaches great significance to this visit and the meetings that will occur during the visit. In examining bilateral relations -- which were the subject of the talks this morning -- it was noted that great similarities exist in viewing their development, and it was remarked that it is now important to establish practical steps so that these relations may be enriched.

The very dynamic development in Yugoslavia, the USSR, and in world events demands regular meetings and dialogues on all subjects, and in this context Eduard Shevardnadze invited Raif Dizdarevic to visit the USSR.

Shevardnadze assessed that the overall cooperation between the two countries has reached a very high level, that we have jointly succeeded in overcoming the vestiges of the past and that we are well on the way to further developing our friendship, better understanding, and full equality.

The USSR foreign minister also spoke, as he put it, about the revolutionary transformations in his country, stressing that the socialist renewal of society, the spread of democracy, introduction of self-management in political life are also reflected in the USSR foreign policy. He added that the USSR studies and follows with interest the experiences of others, especially the road traveled in Yugoslav socialist practice. Shevardnadze also pointed out that the USSR values Yugoslav support and sympathy for the processes of changes begun more than 2 years ago.

Speaking about the situation in the economic relations of the two countries, Shevardnadze said that great results have been achieved, but that some difficulties also appeared which, he said, were partly caused by certain world economy trends. These difficulties, or rather the trade imbalance which has reached about $1 billion in favor of our country, were also discussed by our Federal Secretary Raif Dizdarevic. Stressing that this surplus exerts a negative influence on trade, Dizdarevic advocated that steps be taken so that the problem may be resolved with increased Soviet exports.

Speaking about the relations of the two countries in general, Dizdarevic said that all that had to be overcome in these relations and all that has been achieved was accomplished thanks to the respect for the principles of the joint documents, which proved their lasting value. He added that an even higher level of understanding has been achieved in the past few years, and that now we even frankly discuss problems that we disagree about. Such a development has a positive influence on the international atmosphere and the relations, and the constant contacts between our representatives are of great importance at a time when new processes open, Dizdarevic said. He added that great importance is attached in Yugoslavia to the forthcoming visit by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

Immediately after the conclusion of the first part of the talks between the foreign ministers of Yugoslavia and the USSR, FEC President Branko Mikulic received Eduard Shevardnadze.

Talks With Mikulic

LD191822 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1711 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, June 19 (TANJUG) -- It is necessary to continue the initiated talks on full and comprehensive disarmament, since they are the only way toward achieving peace and security in the world. This was jointly assessed in Belgrade today by Yugoslav Premier Branko Mikulic and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

The two sides described as very important the process of relaxation in international relations.

The Soviet foreign minister had talks with the Yugoslav premier as part of the visit to Yugoslavia, which began today.

Mikulic and Shevardnadze noted that Yugoslav-Soviet relations, based on the Belgrade and Moscow declarations (in 1955 and 1956, respectively) were unfolding successfully on the basis of equality and mutual respect and in the mutual interest.

The high and highest level meetings, as assessed, contributed to such a development in Yugoslav-Soviet relations. Satisfaction was voiced with the results of the visit by LCY Central Committee Presidency President Milanko Renovica to Moscow last year. Expectations that the coming visit of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev to Yugoslavia will contribute to furthering expanding and strengthening cooperation between the two countries was also set out.

Mikulic and Shevardnaze assessed that the scope is great for developing economic cooperation even further, primarily through higher forms such as joint investments, the formation of joint enterprises, industrial cooperation, scientific-technological cooperation, etc.

The need was also stressed for investing additional efforts toward surmounting problems in trade, particularly concerning the high surplus on the Yugoslav side. In this, it was assessed, the volume of trade should not be reduced, but balanced at higher levels.

Meets With Renovica

LD191832 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1737 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jun (TANJUG) -- Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, who is on a visit to our country at the invitation of the federal secretary for foreign affairs. The talks were attended by Dr Vasil Tupurkovski, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Dr Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Milan Veres, ambassador of the SFRY to the USSR. On the Soviet side the talks were attended by Viktor Maltsev, ambassador of the USSR to the SFRY, and by other officials.

Eduard Shevardnadze extended the greetings of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary for the CPSU Central Committee, to Milanko Renovica and the LCY leadership.

Milanko Renovica thanked and returned the greetings. In a cordial, friendly conversation, the two sides highly assessed cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU, which has been successfully developing as an important factor in overall Yugoslav-Soviet relations. The two sides pointed to interest in its further promotion based on well-known and jointly established principles. Milanko Renovica spoke about the activity of the LCY with regard to the realization of the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress, and especially about the results and further tasks aimed at the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization, the character and content of forthcoming changes in the political system of socialist self-management, and the consolidation of ideopolitical and action unity of the LCY with regard to the realization of its leading role in society. Eduard Shevardnadze briefed his host on the activity of the CPSU aimed at the realization of the course of restructuring based on the decision of the 27th CPSU Congress, and particularly on the fundamental guidelines and content of changes in the economic system which are underway, stressing the vital importance of democratization for the further socialist development of Soviet society.

Views were also exchanged on the most important questions concerning contemporary international relations, and on the basic guidelines of the foreign-political activities of the SFRY and the USSR.

Further Talks With Dizdarevic

LD201518 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1256 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jun (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze this afternoon resumed their official exchange of views, devoted to topical international issues. Beginning yesterday, this was the third and last official dialogue between the two ministers.

The Soviet foreign minister presented the Soviet view on the most topical international events, placing the problem of disarmament in the foreground. Acquainting his host with the Soviet-U.S. talks on disarmament, Shevardnadze noted that mankind is faced with a very sensitive phase and that the present generation should make crucial decisions that might mean a turning point in international relations. Shevardnadze expressed hope that mankind is now at the threshold of a period marking the beginning of a new way of thinking, and in which the buildup of nuclear weapons began to fall. In his opinion, this would introduce major changes in international life. He added that the disarmament process requires patient, extensive negotiations on all aspects. Within this context the Soviet visitor said that his country shows understanding for the stands of the nonaligned countries in relation to the disarmament problem. He said that a ban on nuclear tests is of exceptional importance, and that if these tests do not cease it will be difficult to prevent the spread of nuclear arms.

Eduard Shevardnadze drew attention to the role of the nonaligned countries in international life, assessing that this role would continue to grow, as is illustrated by the numerous activities of these countries. The Soviet minister noted that it would be difficult to imagine a modern world without the Nonaligned Movement. He also pointed out the growing role of China in international life.

These and other qualifications about the Nonaligned Movement presented by the Soviet side in the course of the talks can be interpreted as certain evolutions in Soviet understanding of the policy of the Nonaligned Movement, its role, political philosophy, guidelines, motives, and activities on the international scene.

The Mediterranean was also on today's agenda. It was noted that this region should also be included in the negotiations on disarmament in Europe. The Soviet minister said that his country expressed readiness to have ships carrying nuclear arms removed from this region.

Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, briefed his guest on Yugoslav initiatives for convening a meeting of the foreign ministers of the Balkan countries. This initiative was assessed by both sides as a good example of a dialogue one should have in international relations in general.

Hotbeds of crisis were also on today's agenda. The two sides presented their views on specific hotbeds of crisis on which they have similar or identical views, but different approaches and assessments.

Today's third round of talks ends the official part of the dialogue between the two ministers. This dialogue lasted about 10 hours altogether, and was reported to have passed in a very friendly, open, and constructive atmosphere, which was preserved even when the two sides' views did not coincide. Similar or identical views were expressed on numerous questions on the agenda which embraced a broad spectrum of international relations. Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union also expressed their full respect for the other side and the desire to listen to and understand its views.

Dizdarevic and Shevardnadze will continue informal talks this afternoon and tomorrow, when the Soviet minister of foreign affairs ends his official friendly visit to Yugoslavia. After their talks, Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR foreign minister, signed a consular convention regulating specific consular questions.

Leaves for Dubrovnik

LD201642 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1617 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jun (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR foreign affairs minister, left for Dubrovnik this afternoon where they will spend the rest of the day and tomorrow. This evening Federal Secretary Raif Dizdarevic will host a private dinner in honor of the guest from Moscow in the Hotel Belvedere.

Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR foreign affairs minister, ends his official and friendly visit to our country and leaves for Moscow tomorrow.

Arrives in Dubrovnik

LD202255 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2235 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] Dubrovnik, 20 Jun (TANJUG) -- USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, who is making an official visit to our country, arrived in Dubrovnik this evening with his wife and delegation on board a special plane from Belgrade.

The Soviet diplomatic chief, who was accompanied by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and the latter's wife, was welcomed at the airport by Tomislav Mirkovic, president of the Municipal Assembly.

Federal Secretary Raif Dizdarevic hosted a private supper in honor of his guest in the Belvedere Hotel. The supper was attended by Milan Veres, SFRY ambassador in Moscow, Viktor Maltsev, Soviet ambassador in Belgrade, and by other members of the two delegations. The supper proceeded in a cordial and cheerful atmosphere.

Sees Dubrovnik Sights

LD211802 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0955 GMT 21 Jun 87

[Text] Dubrovnik, 21 Jun (TANJUG) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR foreign minister and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, spent a full hour this morning looking around the cultural and historical sights of Dubrovnik. Accompanied by his wife, by Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic and his wife, and by other officials, the prominent guest from the Soviet Union visited the ancient Dubrovnik apothecary, strolled through the main street, and visited Sponza palace, the prince's palace and the cathedral. Several times Minister Shevardnadze stopped to greet Dubrovnik citizens and tourists. After touring the city, the guests were taken to the Belvedere Hotel for a luncheon in their honor by Tomislav Mirkovic, president of the Municipal Assembly.

Discusses Relations With Mojsov

LD201640 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jun (TANJUG) -- In the talks between Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR foreign minister and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, who is on an official and friendly visit to our country, special attention was devoted to bilateral relations and cooperation.

Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, stressed that the constant development of comprehensive cooperation between our country and the USSR is of great interest to Yugoslavia. In this connection he also pointed to the scope for further developing and expanding bilateral ties in all spheres of life.

Minister Shevardnadze recalled that cooperation between the two countries is developing continuously and that there are permanent contacts at all levels. The Yugoslav side made note of the significance of constant dialogue which provides practical stimuli to the further development of relations between Yugoslavia and the USSR. The two sides pointed in particular to the broad scope for the further improvement of economic cooperation, that represents one of the most important spheres of overall bilateral relations.

During the talks there was also discussion of certain problems which inevitably accompany any cooperation, especially involving large-scale economic links.

The guest from the USSR also spoke about the latest development of the situation in the USSR, about activities on the internal plane, the democratization of the country, and the reform of all spheres of social, economic, and cultural life.

Minister Shevardnadze also spoke about the problems that Soviet society is facing in the process of democratization and reform. Stressing that this is no simple process, he noted the results achieved so far in the initial phase that give grounds for great encouragement, and are a solid basis for widespread intervention in all sectors of life. He added that the Soviet leadership is enjoying the broadest support of the people.

Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, stressed that in Yugoslavia all the events in the USSR are being followed with interest and that the efforts being made toward the further development of Soviet society are viewed with sympathy, and are being wished full success.

Returning again to relations between the two countries, Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze stated that in the USSR they are vary satisfied with cooperation hitherto with Yugoslavia, and that the desire is being expressed for it to be developed further.

During the talks it was stressed that there is obviously expressed mutual trust and respect, something which will doubtless facilitate the further successful development of bilateral ties.

The talks also encompassed some questions on international life. Speaking about the current international situation, Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, stressed that big changes have occurred in the world. He pointed to encouraging signs of the relaxation of international tension, and stressed in this context the interest and intensified activity of the broadest circles of countries, in particular the nonaligned, something which is opening up broad scope for making the process of detente a lasting one.

Lazar Mojsov also spoke of the negative aspects of the concentration of economic power in the hands of narrow circles in the world. At the same time he noted the vital need to solve more rapidly the problems of the developing countries to remove the inequalities in world economic relations.

There was also discussion of the problem of disarmament. The president of the SFRY Presidency expressed hope in the success of the negotiations which are underway. Although individual and partial agreements do not solve the problem of disarmament as a whole, psychologically they can be a significant stimulus for starting a new era which would lead to the more rapid removal of current tensions. Lazar Mojsov expressed the hope that the efforts being made would lead to new concrete results and open up the process of negotiations in other sectors of disarmament as well, as was the case with the medium-range missiles.

Minister Shevardnadze spoke of Soviet initiatives in the sphere of disarmament and other activities in international life. He explained the interest of the USSR in the activity of all international factors, in particular the movement of the nonaligned countries, in the process of the democratization of international relations.

The president of the SFRY Presidency also noted that the process of disarmament would lead to positive changes and an improvement of the atmosphere in the world in connection with resolving questions of development. In other words, many countries would be able to devote themselves more fully to questions of their own development in a less burdensome situation not characterized by the arms race.

At the same time, Lazar Mojsov pointed out that the problem of development is one of the most explosive in global relations, because the great stagnation in the economic and the social development of a significant number of developing countries could lead to very severe social dislocations and conflicts. As a result, utmost attention should be devoted to questions of development and the position of the developing countries in general.

The reception passed off in a cordial and warm atmosphere, characterized by complete openness.

Canak Assesses Visit

AU211639 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 21 Jun 87

[Untitled commentary by Branislav Canak from the "Sunday at 10" program]

[Text] Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs, ends his official and friendly visit to our country today and leaves Dubrovnik for Moscow. Extensive talks with his Yugoslav hosts which lasted 3 days can already be assessed as a step forward in the Yugoslav-Soviet relations. Here is Branislav Canak:

About 10 hours of official talks and at least another 10 hours of talks in unofficial meetings presents a very good opportunity for two people to thoroughly discuss all the topics in which they are both interested. This is what happened during Eduard Shevardnadze's visit to Yugoslavia. Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, and the host, Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, all held talks with their guest about bilateral and international relations in an atmosphere of cordial friendship.

However, a careful observer could not fail to conclude from the content of talks and the way the topics were discused that a step forward from this shear diplomatic formulation was made during this visit. The impression is that their talks were open talks between friends, equal partners who respect each other's positions and aspirations in search for the joint interests' points of contact.

In the exchange of views it was also noticeable that there was respect for the third countries, which is normal when one is holding talks not to score a quick political point but in order to discuss phenomena, processes, and tendencies. When talks are held in such a way, then even the questions which are assumed to be lacking identical views are also discussed. Friends do not have to be like-minded people and in this case, in the case of Yugoslavia and the USSR, this is an objective circumstance.

The different international positions of the two countries and the different methods of building socialism are the facts which explain why the two countries do not always have to take the same road toward their joint goal. The world of socialism is heterogeneous and diverse, but is not alone in this. Everybody strives toward peace, security, and progress. This is why one cannot say that there is socialist and some other kind of peace. Peace is indivisible, but some are more resonsible for its disturbance and preservation than others. All this applies to the assessment of the role and contribution of nonaligned countries in overcoming the current situation. The Nonaligned Movement has not had any major deviations from its basic principles and goals in the past 25 years, and has for some time been proving something that is only now, painstakingly, becoming reality in relations among the major powers.

More equal dialogues, partnerships between the large and, conditionally said, small countries, is today more than necessary in all fields of international life. Every gesture of trust is a step away from the possibility of cataclysm. The material basis for trust is, as Shevardnadze said, disarmament. The nonaligned countries have been saying this since the Belgrade conference of September 1961. The new era began a long time ago, but the new ways of thinking were lacking partners. It appears that partners will now be available.

Dizdarevic Attends Departure

LD211307 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1252 GMT 21 Jun 87

[Text] Dubrovnik, 21 Jun (TANJUG) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR foreign minister and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, left Dubrovnik for Moscow this afternoon, after the 3-day official friendly visit to our country. At Dubrovnik's Cilipi Airport, Shevardnadze and his wife, as well as the members of the Soviet delegation, were seen off by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, with his wife; Tomislav Milkovic, president of the Dubrovnik Municipal Assembly; and other officials.

FOREIGN OFFICE ISSUES PROTEST TO SWEDEN

AU211759 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Jun 87 p 4

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Jun (TANJUG) -- Following the decision of the Swedish Council for Penal-Corrective Activities, the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs has issued the following official statement:

The decision regarding the release of M. Baresic, an international terrorist and the assassin of Ambassador and national hero Vladimir Rolovic, from prison on 10 December, after 9 years in prison, has caused the dissatisfaction and concern of official organs and deep bitterness among the Yugoslav public.

This final decision of the respective Swedish organs should also concern the Swedish and the wider world public. It is inconceivable that a criminal and an infamous and firmly committed terrorist be released, even if only conditionally, within 3 years; a terrorist who, after the assassination and an 18-year sentence, has committed a series of acts which are contrary to the assertions about the educational effects of the sentence claimed by the Swedish Council for Penal-Corrective Activities.

Using the privileges granted to him in prison, Baresic regularly communicated with his sympathizers and the public, and on a number of occasions openly confirmed his firm determination to continue with anti-Yugoslav terrorist activities. This was also pointed out by Swedish police who suggested the Council keep Baresic in prison because there were no guarantees that he would not continue with the same activities once he is released.

What makes this decision even more incomprehensible is that it was made at the time when all countries in the world are publicly declaring, undertaking obligations, and discussing joint actions against international terrorism. Baresic's release represents an encouragement to all kinds of terrorists.

There is no doubt that this decision will cause bitterness, disturbances and anxiety among the Yugoslavs working in Sweden.

Launching a protest, the Yugoslav Government will, in accordance with the feelings of the Yugoslav peoples, and we believe of a wider democratic public, undertake energetic measures with the Swedish Government and will demand that all the activities of terrorist Baresic and his sympathizers among anti-Yugoslav emigrants be prevented. This request is in the interest of preserving the trust and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Sweden in the interest of both countries.

RESULTS OF RADIOACTIVITY TESTS ANNOUNCED

AU211935 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Jun 87 p 12

[Unattributed report: "The Radioactivity of 'Kiev Tourists'"]

[Text] The department for measuring radiation has for the first time revealed the results of the tests on internal contamination of our citizens who visited Kiev as tourists at the time of accident in Chernobyl. The tests were conducted by the Boris Kidric Institute for Radiational Biology and Medicine of Vinca.

According to the data, the concentration of radioactive iodine (131) was about 100 times smaller than the prescribed amount of iodine for thyroid tests. In addition to iodine, the tests on the bodies of our tourists also identified the presence of cesium 134 and 137, ruthenium 103, and natural radioisotope potassium 40. The amount of radioactive iodine represents 20 percent of the total radioactive contamination of the bodies.

The experts of the institute expressed their regret at not being able to announce the results of the tests to the anxious people due to an embargo. The data shows that there was no need for panic.

KOSOVO LC ISSUES STATEMENT ON ALBANIAN NATIONALISM

LD191338 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0913 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Pristina, 19 Jun (TANJUG) -- In a statement issued today, the LC Provincial Committee Presidium reiterated that the part of the resolution adopted by the so-called Bujane conference in 1943-44, which "Kosovo and Metohija comprise a region mostly populated by Albanians whose goal has always been to unite with Albania, has on a number of occasions been declared null and void by Yugoslavia's top party and state organs.

"To dispel any dilemmas among the public and to eliminate their possibility, the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium stressed that that part of the Bujane conference resolution is null and void, and is being misused by both Albanian nationalists and separatists for speculation and to promote their greater Albanian ideas and aspirations, and by other nationalist circles for speculation and manipulation. Communist and other progressive forces in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, including those of Albanian descent, have nothing to do with this and will continue to fight consistently against such abuse and manipulation", the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium emphasized.